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IMPORTANT TRADE UNION CONFERENCE OPENS AT GLASGOW

Representations Being Followed With Particular Interest on Account of Importance Attaching at Present to Labor View

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GLASGOW, Scotland (Monday).—The Trades Union Congress is being regarded as the barometer of public labor opinion, as the middle of the Socialist element, so conspicuous in labor party conferences, is absent, and consequently the deliberations of the congress which opened today are being followed with particular interest, on account of the special importance which attaches to the labor view. The civic welcome this year was unusual, with the reception committee having decided that the presence of dignitaries could not be tolerated, after the recent strike occurrences in Glasgow, and some ill feeling has been engendered by what is regarded as a studied affront to the city.

In his presidential address, G. H. Scott, president of the congress, denounced the policy of an open confession of defeat. The size of the trade union movement, the president said, made it impossible always to act as simply and as might be desired and during the action of the parliament committee on the important question of direct action had been misunderstood and misrepresented, as an attempt to prevent the expression of opinion on certain definite subjects.

Responsibility of Committee
The president pointed out that when the committee declined to convene a meeting to consider whether action should be recommended to their members on the strike situation in the event of the government refusing certain demands, the committee's responsibility would not be absolved.

The calling of such a meeting would have identified the committee with the policy of a national strike, political ends, yet the congress never fully accepted any such policy. The congress had never seriously discussed a national strike on a real issue, still less on several controversial political issues; congress had, therefore, been asked to do something for which there was no precedent, without knowing whether or not its own members were behind it and at a time when, although the sky was dark, there were certain hopeful indications, the strike policy carried the day would have meant a revolution into a desperate gamble with lives of men, women and children, such circumstances the committee will well hesitate.

Themselves Blamed
The president confessed himself open to strikes for political ends and confessed confidence that there was political reform which could not be achieved through the ballot box, largely due to the ministers, and he blamed them for not promising what they did not fulfill. Referring to the question of the president said that he would come from charging workmen with slackness; the output could be increased by cooperation between employers and employed. The president said that the past months had been a time for nationalization and that he voiced the feelings of congress when he thanked the government for their fight and assured that congress was not weakened by the question of nationalization, calling for loyalty, the president said that labor had earned the right of the nation and must retain it. They confidently looked forward to a time when there would be a government and no government without the people's consent. The great war was over, the president said, and there was much to do, but waste time in hate destroyed, but it was a time to construct.

Nationalization of Coal Mines
Today—J. H. Thomas, Frank and Robert Williams, representing respectively the railwaymen, and transport workers, were principal speakers today at a big demonstration of the Glasgow & West Scotland Railway employees, in connection with the Trades Union congress which opens tomorrow. Mr. Thomas confirmed his remarks to the effect of the nationalization of the railways, concerning which, he said, a carefully planned propaganda was being used to prejudice the public.

The miners' federation, Mr. Hodges, had felt for some time that coal had reached the highest point it could reach under capitalist rule, and the government itself declared that the present system was condemned. The miners were asked to prepare to put their pledges into action. Thomas declared that he was not hearing criticism of Parliament and pointed out that the people had an opportunity of saying who was to be in Westminster. Denouncing the government, he said, was

merely camouflage to hide a man's own incapacity to do the right thing at the right time. Mr. Thomas deplored the constant resort to strikes, which, he said, was destroying the effectiveness of the strike weapon and begged his listeners not to ruin their cause by assuming that the strike must be resorted to every hour of day. They must remember that the interests of the community were greater than those of any section.

Women Said to Favor Labor Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GLASGOW, Scotland (Monday).—At a conference of the women's section of the labor party at Glasgow, Mrs. McNab Shaw presiding, it was stated that a very large proportion of women sympathized with and voted for Labor policy.

The first resolution congratulated the Russian workers on their fight for socialism, demanded the immediate withdrawal of the British troops from Russia, and the repeal of the Military Service Acts and urged the necessity of controlling food prices. Other resolutions were passed in favor of the payment of £1 a week old age pension after reaching the age of 60. The formation of a Scots women's subcommittee was approved.

EVACUATION OF OLEVSK REPORTED

Moscow Wireless Message States Also That the Bolsheviks on Southwestern Front Are Retiring in the Direction of Bobruisk

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—A Moscow wireless message states that the Bolsheviks on the southwestern front are retiring in the direction of Bobruisk and Sarny and have evacuated Olevsk, but that on the Volga fighting is proceeding six miles north of Tzaritsin. On the eastern front the Bolsheviks claim to have entered Ahtubinsk where they captured 4000 prisoners and a large quantity of military stores and to have occupied Tobolsk and Vinokurovo 16 miles to the north.

Japan Not Planning Withdrawal

TOKYO, Japan (Friday).—(By The Associated Press).—Japan is not planning to withdraw troops from Siberia, according to an official statement issued at the War Office. "Far from considering the withdrawal of troops from Siberia," the statement says, "conditions there necessitate the sending of reinforcements to that country."

Counter-Offensive Is Begun

LONDON, England (Monday).—Admiral Koltchak, head of the All-Russian Government, began a counter-offensive against the Bolsheviks on Sept. 1, says an official message from Omsk, received today. The Bolsheviks are in retreat, the dispatch announces. Fighting is in progress in the region of Yalutorovsk and Kurgan.

Poland's Stand on Silesian Issue

WARSAW, Poland (Saturday).—The government issued the following note today with regard to Poland's stand in the matter of Upper Silesia: "Poland has given evidence of superhuman patience and irreproachable loyalty toward her international engagements. Our Premier had the courage to declare to the delegates sent by patriots of Upper Silesia that he would send to the Silesian insurgents no military assistance and would not violate a signed treaty."

"We fear that the Premier's and Poland's sacrifices are in vain. The German junkers in concert with the Communists are plotting war with Poland. They rely on the exhaustion of the allied powers and the internal troubles of the various states to keep them from drawing the sword."

Capture of Dvinsk Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).—A Helsingfors message reports that the Lithuanians have captured Dvinsk (Dvinsk) from the Bolsheviks.

No Deviation From Evacuation Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday).—When interviewed at the War Office regarding certain allegations made by Col. Sherwood Kelly to a British newspaper in respect of the North Russian operations, a high official denied that there was or had ever been the slightest intention of deviating from the settled policy of British evacuation from North Russia and gave the assurance that when the ports became closed it would be found that the British troops would have left. The generals on the spot have their orders which apply to North Russia generally and there is no intention of holding on to Murmansk.

Japanese Aid Reported Called For

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday).—A Moscow wireless message states that Admiral Koltchak has officially applied to Japan for help, offering as compensation the Russian portion of Sakhalin and the region of the River Ussuri, which is considered the wealthiest portion of the Russian Far Eastern territories.

SENATE BATTLE ON TREATY AWAITED

Lodge Report Submitting the Amendments and Reservations Ready—Wilson Adherents Sanguine—Republicans Confer

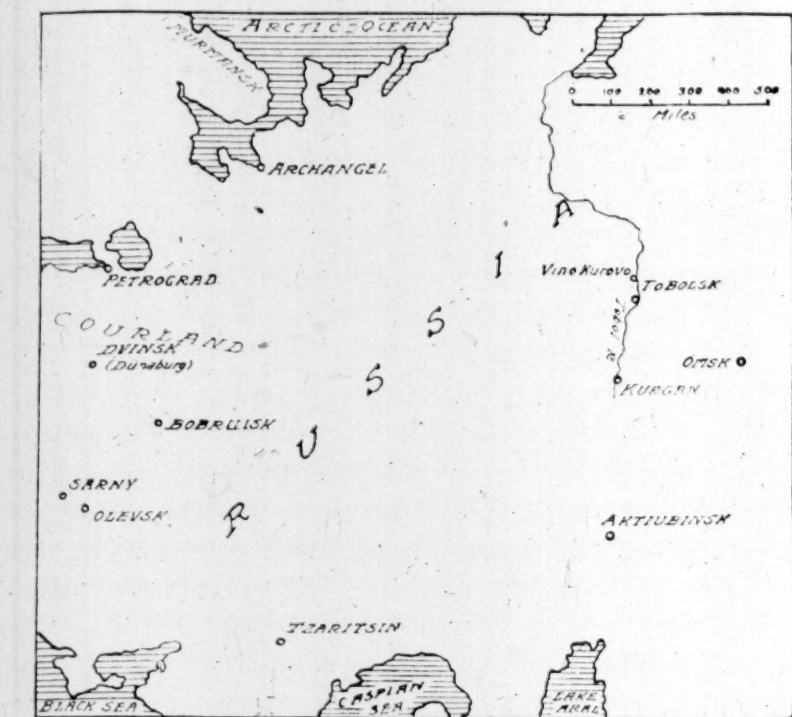
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The treaty of peace, including the League of Nations covenant, for which the President is out battling before the country, will be submitted to the

phrasing will satisfy the moderates and unify the entire Republican majority.

Senator Simmons' Stand
F. M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, whose stand for reservations the Republicans looked upon as the prelude to a general débâcle, explained his position on the floor of the Senate yesterday. It was not opposition to the league, per se, Senator Simmons said, but the belief that concessions are necessary to secure ratification of the treaty.

As was anticipated, such old-time Democrats as favor reservations are opposed to those put forward by the Foreign Relations Committee. It is to prevent a coalition between them and the "moderates" on the Republican



Scenes of recent fighting in Russia

Map shows the southwestern front on which the Bolsheviks are retiring, having evacuated Olevsk; also the eastern front on which the Bolsheviks claim to have entered Ahtubinsk and to have occupied Tobolsk and Vinokurovo.

Senate today for formal action. The last phase of the long-drawn-out fight will begin when Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, submits the treaty, with its 35 amendments and four reservations, accompanied by a 3000-word report explaining the reasons for the action of the committee.

With the submission of the treaty, the final phase of the fight begins, and though six to eight weeks will elapse before the fate of the Versailles convention at the hands of the Senate is definitely decided, it is probable that the Administration forces will lose little time in accepting the gage of battle on the amendments to the treaty as apart from the reservations.

Disclaiming alarm at reported defections from the Democratic side, Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, who is in charge of the major problems of strategy for the President, positively declared yesterday that he is confident that all the amendments reported by the Foreign Relations Committee can be defeated on the floor.

Republicans in Conference

There were many conferences on the Republican side yesterday. These were really harmony conferences, the radical group in the opposition exerting every effort to swing the "mild reservationists" from their moorings.

Except on the reservation to Article X, there apparently is complete accord in the opposition camp. The kernel of the difference is this: Under the committee reservation, there would be no obligation whatever on the part of the United States, legal or moral, to use economic pressure or force of arms against a recalcitrant state. The mild reservationists, on the other hand, contend that the question of obligation should be determined by Congress from time to time as occasion arises. The Lodge forces are confident that a slight change in

side that the radicals are using every atom of moral suasion that the party machine can command to bring the "moderates" into line. An important point, of course, is to get a Republican, and not a "coalition," program put through.

Rising on a question of personal privilege in the Senate yesterday, declaring he had been misrepresented, Senator Simmons explained his position. He said:

"I am in favor, and would gladly vote for the treaty and the league covenant as it was originally presented to the Senate by the President, without amendment or reservation. I agree with the President's interpretation of the controverted provisions of that document, and I do not believe it contains anything that would jeopardize American interests. I also believe it is of the highest importance to this country and the world that it should be ratified without further delay."

"However, after a further study of the situation in the Senate, I am convinced that some concessions in the way of reservations will have to be made to secure its ratification, and so believing, I have recently discussed with a number of my colleagues the advisability of reaching some compromise between those who favor the treaty without reservations and those who are in favor of it with conservative reservations of an interpretive character."

"I am utterly opposed, however, to the reservations proposed by the Foreign Relations Committee."

"Some of these reservations are in substance and essence amendments which would radically change the scope and character of the instrument, emasculating some of the main provisions of the league, and which would call for reconsideration by the Peace Conference."

CONTROL ASKED OF BIG COMBINATIONS

Federal Trade Commission Member Tells of Need to Oversee "Side" Organizations—Danger of International Friction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Extension of the Federal Trade Commission's authority to investigate various "side" organizations which large corporations establish, ostensibly for publicity or for social or economic purposes, and which, having nothing to do with the profit and loss attendant upon actual buying and selling, are now without the scope of the commission's powers, was asked by Victor Murdock, a member of the commission, yesterday, before the House Judiciary Committee. Mr. Murdock said that if such authority was granted the commission to enable it "to stand policeman" over such organizations as the American Steel Institute, the American Institute of Meat Packers, associations of coal dealers and similar organizations, which, he asserted, tend to eliminate competition, a stricter regulation of big business could be effected, with a hope of lowering prices to the consumer.

Meat Packers' Institute
The American Institute of Meat Packers is the latest of these organizations to make its appearance in the national capital, having come into existence just prior to the packer hearings before the Senate Committee on Agriculture. It has been tireless in putting forth matter favorable to the packers.

The presence of a representative of the National Coal Association, in an influential position in the Fuel Administration during the war was much criticized and the charge has been made that the recent hue and cry about shortage of coal and the warning of higher prices emanated from this association.

The American Steel Institute, which has many functions, was founded some time ago by the United States Steel Corporation.

"We want authority to look into these associations and combines, and inquire into their practices," said Mr. Murdock. "If we find that they are violating anti-trust laws we want to be able to issue orders to them to desist. We are unable to reach them now because nobody is discriminated against—that is, no one but the public. In many cases practically all of the trade are members of the association. Members meet and compare prices, then they start fixing prices and even go to the extent of pooling their earnings. Shouldn't these big combinations be regulated by the government?"

Public No Competitor

"They are so strong that no one is in competition with them except the public, and the public is no competitor for the United States Steel Corporation."

"Wouldn't you like to investigate the famous Gary dinners?" asked Henry J. Steele (D.), Representative from Pennsylvania.

"That's an example of just what we want to inquire into," replied Mr. Murdock. He warned the committee that business is now carried on in such enormous units that only governmental regulation is adequate to cope with it for the protection of the public. The control of petroleum, he pointed out, is likely to be an international problem for the next 15 years.

"It will require all the forbearance and patience possible to keep the United States and Great Britain from getting into serious difficulties over this question," he asserted. "Already the two great world oil combines, the Standard Oil Company and the Royal Dutch Company, in which the British have large holdings, are establishing great reservoirs to supply fuel to merchant ships and the two governments must exercise restraint over this commerce to prevent international disputes."

Increase in Demand for Oil

Mr. Murdock in this connection called attention to the fact that the demand for oil had increased by bounds since the conversion of battleships and merchant vessels into oil burners.

Mr. Murdock held it essential that the Federal Trade Commission should exercise strict supervision to safeguard the oil supply and to prevent profiteering.

Other powers which he asked for the commission were: Control over the practice of breaking contracts and selling spot on a rising market; over "blue sky" practices and other fraudulent stock issue plans; over the practice of manufacturers guaranteeing jobs at artificial price declines, and over commercial bribery to obtain business.

Andrew J. Volstead (D.), Representative from Minnesota, suggested that the commission be given power to compel large business concerns to sell to every one, just as common carriers must carry all freight, but Mr. Murdock said that the Supreme Court had ruled that a man had a right to sell his goods to whomsoever he desired.

MINNESOTA RATIFIES ANTHONY AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
ST. PAUL, Minnesota.—By an overwhelming vote, both houses of the Minnesota Legislature, convened in extraordinary session, shortly after noon yesterday, ratified the suffrage amendment to the federal Constitution. A few moments after the session organization was completed, the passage of the amendment followed. The House revealed six dissenting votes, and the Senate five negatives, out of 60. Following the ratification, prominent women of the city entertained the legislators at an elaborate banquet in the Capitol.

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:
Number necessary to carry amendment, 35.
Number that stand in favor, 15.
Number that stand against, 0.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 21.

States that have ratified, with date:
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.
OHIO—June 16, 1919.
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.
IOWA—July 2, 1919.
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.
ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.
MONTANA—July 30, 1919.
NEBRASKA—Aug. 2, 1919.
MINNESOTA—Sept. 8, 1919.

WOMEN'S PLACE IN LABOR GATHERINGS

Their Hope of Recognition Lies in President and Federation—Test of Permanency of the Gains Made During War Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Serious consideration is being given in official circles in Washington to the question of representation of women workers in both the national Labor conference called by President Wilson to meet on Oct. 6, and the international Labor conference also called by the President under a provision of the peace treaty, to meet on Oct. 29. The recognition given to women in the two conferences is expected to be a test of the permanency of the industrial advancement made by women during the war.

President Wilson is leaving the selection of all but 15 of the representatives to the national conference to the various Labor, business and agricultural organizations which he invited to send representatives. The 15 persons the President will select to represent the public at large may include women, but no authoritative statement to this effect is forthcoming at this time. The President is being aided by several Cabinet members in making up his list.

So far as the organizations are concerned, it is not thought that any but the American Federation of Labor will select women representatives. The agricultural organizations have only one representative each and presumably will send men. The manufacturers, investment bankers and other employers, so far as known now, will send men. The American Federation of Labor and President Wilson, therefore, seem to be the most likely to recognize the woman worker.

At the international conference women probably will be in the delegations from several nations. In Great Britain women workers already have asked that they be represented and it is forecast that in both conferences a determined effort will be made by any women delegates who may be admitted to hold for women everywhere the advantages as to working conditions and compensation gained since 1914.

Equal pay for equal work and full opportunity to enter any line of work which the stress of war showed women capable of doing, it is said, will be advocated as essentials.

The Department of Labor sees in the successful conference between oil operators and their employees in California an augury of success for the two larger conferences to be held in October. An agreement was signed yesterday by 364 oil operators and 20,000 employees that State to be effective for a year after peace is proclaimed. At first the conference was marked by an aloofness on both sides, it is stated, but the employers and employees were in cordial relations at the end. The employees were given a retroactive increase of 50 cents a day from Jan. 1 to June 30, and 75 cents a day increase after July 1. The minimum pay for skilled workers is now \$5 a day.

DANISH FIRMS AMALGAMATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).—The National Tidende states that the Trans-Atlantic Company and the United Export Company of Copenhagen have amalgamated, and the business will be conducted under the name of the first-mentioned company. Each company has a capital of 10,000,000 kroner, and the new company will enlarge its capital to 20,000,000 kroner.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO OPPOSED BY MISSIONARIES

Clergymen Tell Senate Committee It Would Retard American Friendships—Carranza Is Not Hostile—Press Is Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representatives of Protestant churches of the United States engaged in missionary work in Mexico appeared yesterday at the first hearing of the special subcommittee investigating Mexican relations and protested vigorously against intervention by the United States because, they believed, "the Mexican problem can be worked out peaceably and without war."

Maj. D. M. Jackson, U. S. A., a lawyer of El Paso, Texas, is counsel to the committee, and Capt. W. N. Hanson, of the Texas Rangers, has been appointed special investigator. The committee is composed of Senators A. B. Fall (R.), of New Mexico, chairman; Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Connecticut, and Marcus A. Smith (D.), of Arizona.

The witnesses who protested yesterday against armed intervention were the Rev. Samuel Gay Inman, secretary of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America and Bishop James Cannon Jr., of the Methodist established church, with headquarters at El Paso. Mr. Inman declared his committee represented 30 organizations which had reached the conclusion that intervention was inadvisable and might prove highly detrimental.

Carranza Called Friendly

"Armed intervention in Mexico," declared Mr. Inman, "would retard Latin-American friendship, understanding, and solidarity, upon which increased friendly relations between the United States and South America must be carried forward." He continued: "What is needed is not to squelch out revolution in Mexico, but to guide evolution and democratic progress. I believe that Carranza is an honest and capable man. I do not believe him to be anti-American for he has too many friendships with Americans for me to believe that. He is pro-Mexican, but he is not unfriendly to the United States. It was difficult for the American people to understand Carranza's attitude because some people distort everything he says or does. True, he recently brought in an unfortunate reference to the Monroe Doctrine in a message that was really intended to be conciliatory toward the United States."

Newspapers of the United States, the witness declared, had misconstrued this to mean a "retort and defiance." Denying that the attitude of Carranza toward American property was "confiscatory," Mr. Inman declared that news dispatches purporting to come from Mexico and appearing in United States newspapers, "often distorted actual conditions and occurrences across the border."

Asked by Senator Fall what information they had on conditions in Mexico, both witnesses asserted that they had traveled widely in that country and that they received much information from the churches who have representatives among the Mexican people.

Conditions Improving

Mr. Inman went on to say that conditions in Mexico were improving, that despite the difficulty with bandits, real progress toward a democratic government was being made, and that intervention would not promote the aspirations of the people of the United States. Despite many difficulties, he declared, business was improving, which he illustrated by quoting export and import figures for the last year. He said:

"The revenues of the Mexican Government have increased \$50,000,000 under Carranza. The necessity to maintain a big army takes up so much of the increased revenue that the government is not in a position yet to make payments on its national debt, but there is every reason to believe that once banditry is put down, Mexico will be able to pay a fair interest on her foreign debt."

The witness admitted that there are more bandits in Mexico now than in the Diaz regime. He declared, however, that every town of 1000 population is under the control of the government and that an effort is being made to put down banditry by eliminating the leaders.

Toll Paid by Oil Interests

"If the Carranza Government was cooperating with the American oil interests in Mexico, why was it necessary to pay toll to the bandit chiefs?" asked Senator Fall.

The witness replied that paying this toll made operations safer and easier for these interests. He insisted, however, that despite the activities of bandits, there was more prosperity in Mexico now than when Diaz was in control.

In answer to statements by the witness that facts regarding Mexico were distorted in the press, Senator Fall intimated that the motives of the committee had been questioned.

"In some of the literature your League of Free Nations has sent out this committee has been described as being prejudiced and its chairman especially referred to as being prejudiced against Carranza," Senator Fall

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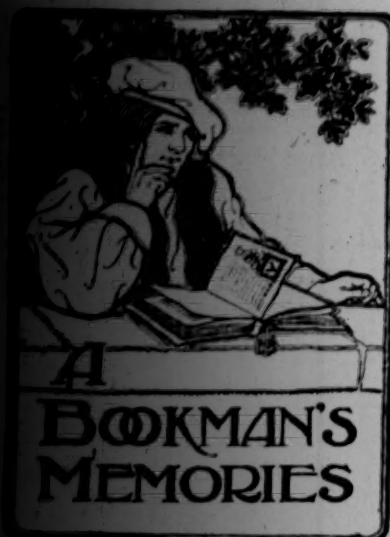
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George Bernard Shaw

To me a new volume of "Plays with Prefaces" by George Bernard Shaw, is an event. In him I find those high terms of pleasure—mental stimulus, toward laughter, and the truth, the truth as he sees it, unvarnished and undecorated. What matter if I do not agree with him? It is G. B. S. I am reading, not myself.

This volume, the first to be published since 1914, will contain "Heartbreak House," and "Great Catherine," with five "Playslets of the War," including "The Inca of Peru" (the latter thinly disguised), "O'Flaherty," "C" (a recruiting pamphlet-play which was politely and, no doubt, wisely declined), "Augustus Does His Bit" (a true-to-life farce), "Annajana, or The Bolshevik Express" (described as a "variety turn"), and "The Music-Cure" (Corno di Bassetto has quaint views on music). Some of these playslets have been performed.

The longer plays will be prefaced by characteristic Shawian Prefaces, which will anger his enemies and delight his disciples. By the by, his "Common Sense About the War" published in 1914, upset more people than it set up. G. B. S. cared. He is that terrible a truth-teller (his own truth) and the more true he trends toward the more he is amused.

This new dramatic volume I shall arrange on my shelves alongside "Plays, Pleasant and Unpleasant," "Three Plays for Puritans," "Man and Superman," "John Bull's Other Island," "Major Barbara," "The Shove-Up of Blanco Posnet" (which the city censor refused to license and which the others, "What an array of freedom and fun they make!" What a barren thing the modern stage would be without Ibsen and Shaw. Actors, their characters being real, saying and things act themselves. Shaw's plays, to his own astonishment, and everybody else's, have become popular.

In the second year of the war two plays were being performed in the theaters of a south coast watering place. One was a revue—the usual vulgar, vulgar, vulgar, vulgar, vulgar, vulgar. The house was half empty, and the audience tepid and inattentive. Just before the end, while a boisterous chorus was singing a boisterous song, the next night I attended the performance at the other theater. It was "Man and Superman," by George Bernard Shaw. The house was packed, every point was taken; throughout there was laughter, applause, and the tenseness of attention that informs an audience with purpose and power. "Give the public and stuff," said I to my companion, "and they will react to it!"

G. B. S. has tried everything except the gives his Recreation as "everything except sport," and succeeded in everything. When, in 1898, he penned his journalistic Valedictory to the pages of the Saturday Review, he could look back upon 10 years of continuous weekly criticism of the arts, music and the drama, and still more of Fabian Society work, public speaking and pamphleteering. And there that there were the novels, "The Irrational Knot," "Love Among the Artists," "Cashel Byron's Profession," and "An Unsocial Socialist."

After 10 years of criticism of the arts, Shaw gave up exhausted," says Archibald Henderson in his Life of George Bernard Shaw, perhaps the best of a living man that has ever been written. Of course G. B. S. had a hand in it. Frankly, openly, quizzically he has personal attention to all matters personal publicity. But Shaw never was exhausted. This non-meat, non-smoker, whose beverage is water, was never exhausted. Neither a mind nor his body ever real. That valedictory simply meant that he was not to turn from serious criticism to serious creation. He had done what he meant to do—he had forced upon a world "that most successful of all actions—G. B. S." We, in London, had followed him, who had heard him speak at Fabian meetings, who had shouted to the Pan-lex, mustardy figure to get upon his legs, who had quoted passages from "The Quintessence of Ibsenism" and "The Personality of Wagnerite"; we who knew of the seriousness that underlay his wit were delighted with the following passage from the Valedictory to "Saturday," but I wondered then, and I wonder still, how the readers of the last stronghold of High British criticism took it.

For ten years past, with an unprecedented pertinacity and attention, I have been dining into the public head that I am an extraordinarily witty, brilliant, and clever man. That is now part of the opinion of England; and no man on earth will ever change it. I am fatter and dote. I may pot-bellied platitude; I may become a chattering-block of all the old, original spirits of the rising generation; but my reputation shall suffer; it is built up fast and solid, and Shakespeare, on an impregnable of dramatic reiteration. For years he had been regarded by a section of the public as a prophet,

by the other as a buffoon. It was the stupidity of the latter section that designated him a buffoon. Anybody with any kind of instinct knew that under his raillery, levity, and determination to build up the G. B. S. legend was grim seriousness, and implacable integrity. Why, he himself gave himself away again and again. "Waggery as a medium is invaluable," he once explained. "My method, you will have noticed, is to take the utmost trouble to find the right thing to say, and then say it with the utmost levity. And all the time the real joke is that I am in earnest." After years of thought about G. B. S., that learned critic and former Oxford Don, Mr. W. I. Courtney, remarked: "The annoying part of Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's career is that he is more often right than wrong—right in substance, though often wrong in manner, saying true things with the most ludicrous air in the world, as if he were merely enjoying himself at our expense."

Which he was, and is. As a journalist he was delightful. He made writing about music human; he pointed the way to the knowledge that organists are real people who live in houses, and often have wife and children. He was Corno di Bassetto of The Star, that pioneer rocket of the new journalism, set flying by T. P. O'Connor, who when he engaged G. B. S. to do the music, whispered to him, "Say what you like, but don't tell us anything about Bach in B minor." And C. di B. said just what he liked, and people who had never heard a word about music read The Star columns regularly and spoke ecstatically about Shaw's cleverness in concealing his ignorance. The joke was that Shaw knew as much, perhaps more, about music than anybody in London. He himself described Corno di Bassetto's column as "a mixture of triviality, vulgarity, farce and tomfoolery with genuine criticism."

His vogue, his great popularity, was due to the fact that he was always amusing. Make people laugh intellectually, and they will forgive you anything. He would instill humor into the driest, abstrusest subject. One Sunday afternoon in December, passing St. James's Hall in Piccadilly, I noticed that at 4 p. m. G. Bernard Shaw was announced to speak on "Education," an admission only shilling. I became one of the crowded audience and listened for an hour and a half, without effort, without my thought once wandering, and with many explosions of laughter. He told us merely about his own education, and drew a moral, and the moral was that his education began when he left school. When it was over I happened to meet him outside on the way home, and said, "Shaw, it cost me a bob, but it was worth it."

He smiled; he has a ready smile. I can see him now walking rapidly about the platform, the tall, lanky, springing figure, the mustardy-gray suit that he always wore, the wide, heavy, health-boots, the scraggly, reddish-brown beard and hair (now turning gray), the high brow and the clear, gray-blue eyes that can be amused, alert, penetrating, but never angry. He always looked the same (I believe since he married he does sometimes wear a dress suit), walking furiously in the street, or coming to a public dinner where he had been announced to speak, ridiculously late, slipping in with the sweets so as to avoid the odor, to him horrible, of the joint course.

He has a ready smile. He suffers fools gladly because, I suppose, nothing human is alien to his sympathy. Once the ready smile, once only in all my knowledge of him, did not lighten his pallor. It was at an exhibition of caricatures by Max Beerbohm; one of them showed a cartoon of G. B. S. standing on his head on the largest rug in a drawing room, his long legs nearly touching the ceiling. Underneath was this: "When I left London two years ago the dear man was standing on his head. On my return I found him in the same position." I drew Mr. Shaw's attention to this with the words, "Look, Max has got you this time." G. B. S. examined the cartoon carefully and passed on without smiling.

Those who demand George Bernard Shaw only in serious mood can find solid seriousness in his oeuvre. "The Showing-Up of Blanco Posnet" was banned by the censor because it dealt with realities. The censor felt that even at the cost of looking foolish he must protect those who cling to unrealities. Au fond it is a very serious play. "There's no good and bad," says Posnet, "but by Jiminy, there's a rotten game, and there's a great game. I played the rotten game; but the great game was played; and now I'm for the great game every time. Amen."

And what do you think of this, the real Shaw: "We have no more right to consume happiness without producing it than we have to consume wealth without producing it." And of this, also the real Shaw, in a letter he wrote to Tolstoy: "I think the root reason why we do not do as our fathers advise us to do is that we none of us want to be like our fathers, the intention of the Universe being that we should be like God."

P. S. As to Mr. Shaw's opinions about the late Great War—oh, perhaps I should have explained earlier that he is an Irishman.

GIFT TO UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. **BERKELEY, California**—A gift of securities having an estimated value of more than \$1,500,000 has been made to the University of California by Edward F. Searles, of New York, New York, the university announces. "It is my desire," said Mr. Searles in a communication to the board of regents, "that the gift shall be applied in such manner as the regents of the university shall deem proper to the uses of the university. I make this gift, in evidence of the high appreciation of the value of the educational work of the university both to the Nation and to the State of California."

THE NOTEBOOK OF A NATURALIST

The Shilfa's Cubby Nest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office. **NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana**—Interesting results of the exploration of the little known Choco district of Colombia, said to be the richest in platinum and gold deposits of any area in the New World, were made here early in August by J. M. Hill, of Washington, platinum expert of the United States Geological Survey, and W. E. Hann, a mining engineer of Chicago, who have just returned from a three months' trip to that section of Central America. Mr. Hill declared that he could say nothing of the trip until he had reported to his superiors in Washington, but Mr. Hann said:

"We left New Orleans last April, taking with us on the steamer a 40-foot motor cabin cruiser and a 20-foot motor dispatch boat. From Cristobal, Canal Zone, we went to Colombia in the motor cruiser, towing the smaller boat. We cruised 265 miles through the Caribbean Sea to the Gulf of Darien and then 300 miles up the Atrato River, into the heart of Colombia, to a town called Quivido, where we made our headquarters. The Choco district, which lies between the Andes and the Coast range, is the largest platinum field in the New World, and, since the closing of the Russian mines, is the largest producing field in the world. The greatest amount of placer gold known on either of the Americas also is found there. But, in spite of its mineral richness, few Americans go to the Choco district."

"There are 24 months to the Atrato River, and in the dry season they are usually only two feet deep. We left in the dry season and made our exit through one of the mouths, which, fortunately, was six feet deep. The captain of a steamer told us he had been caught in one of the mouths of this river for three months before it was possible for him to float his vessel on into the stream. On account of this difficulty of access the Choco district is little known to foreigners. To give you a small idea of the mineral wealth of the country, I will say that we saw one boat which, in two weeks' time, had picked up \$105,000 worth of gold and platinum. The largest gold buyer is Felix Meluk, an Arab, who has one pair of scales, on which, since 1894, he has weighed more than 10 tons of gold, and three-quarters of a ton of platinum. All the gold in this district is washed from the clay, sand, and gravel by hand, mainly by native women, with the exception of one small dredge, which is working on the Condoto River."

Mr. Hann brought back with him a native wooden pan for washing gold, called a "batea," and a collection of gold ornaments found in the graves of the old Indian tribes which once inhabited this district, and who evidently washed out gold in quantities, though the present-day Indians are too lazy to do so, as long as the women will work in the placer mines of the Spaniards and other foreigners."

Even more interesting is a collection of old coins, still in circulation in the Choco district, brought out by Mr. Hill. In this district the natives value a coin by size, paper money does not circulate, and it makes no difference to the native whether the coin is iron, steel, copper, silver, or gold. He will accept a large iron coin in exchange for more food supplies than he will a small gold coin, though the latter be 100 times the value of the iron money.

Coins from all parts of the world, many of them out of circulation in other places, are accepted in the Choco district, though most of the silver money is of Spanish and French origin. The old Spanish "pieces of eight," so often mentioned in pirate stories, abound, according to Mr. Hill, who had one of these coins dated 1774. He also showed a Napoleon of 1806, which, because of its similar size and shape, is valued among the natives as the same standard as the piece of eight, though really worth nearly three times as much. The oldest coin in the collection is a doubloon of 1724, many of which are still in circulation in the Choco district. None of this money has any value in other parts of Co-

lombia, and Colombian paper money is of no value whatever in the Choco district. Spaniards in the Choco nearly two centuries ago were coining silver money there, as evidenced by a coin hammered out of silver nuggets and bearing the date of 1730, which Mr. Hann picked up for a trifle from a native in the Choco.

Interpreting to mean. "I wish, I wish, I wish I was a wheatear," but I doubt very much whether this happy-go-lucky bird would willingly exchange places with any other feathered companion of the grove, for it excels in all its undertakes, and from every point of view seems to have acquired full perfection.

Harking back to my first Shilfa's nest—some 40 years ago—there rises before me a quiet Hertfordshire lane tangled with briar bush, bramble, and beds of nettles where ravenous insect larvae still delight to dwell. The parental guardian who first introduced me to the charms of nature little thought during those boyhood days how great an impression the Shilfa's cubby nest would make upon a young boy just beginning to wake to the wonder-world of life. Yet, the early wayside incident remains indelible, and marks the birthday of my nature-love, the initial christening of my life as a naturalist. I was tenderly lifted to peep inside the mossy cradle, and there espied my first Shilfa's clutch of eggs, snugly hidden within the tangle of a bush whereon the male bird sang loud and long to the brooding dame. Now and again, he cried, as he is still wont to do, "pink, pink," perchance to warn his mate that danger threatens. His consort, hearing the note of alarm, either crouches low in the homestead, conscious of the protection she must afford to both herself and her treasures, or she slips silently off the nest and takes cover until danger is past.

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It was not for us to intrude upon the domestic happiness of this energetic and industrious tenant of the flower-laden hedgerow, but how often since have I examined and noted the nest of the Shilfa in the old-fashioned spot, associated with childhood, probably built by the descendants of the bird whose charms allured and fascinated in days gone by. It is a small homestead for a bird attaining a maximum length of six inches, but what it lacks in dimensions it makes amends for in being a model of feathered architecture. Moss, wool, lichen, spiders' filmy webs, hair, feathers, and roots are cleverly interwoven, a home made without hands, and when necessity demands, it is completed in such an amazingly short space of time that one can hardly credit the erection of such a masterpiece of craftsmanship by a pair of small birds intent upon preparing a cradle of unsurpassed comfort in which the young shall be comfortably sheltered during their infancy.

When, as sometimes happens, the cubby nest is placed between the forked branches of a tree, it is with difficulty that it can be seen, for it is a capital example of protective form and color. The female sits very tight upon her four to six eggs, and will suffer herself to be touched before leaving her treasures to the tender mercies of the observer. In some intuitive way the male becomes aware of intrusion and utters his shrill clariod cry, accompanied by a weeping note produced by the female until the coast is clear. The young are fed entirely upon insects, and these constitute the food of the parents during summer. In winter various kinds of weed-seeds are taken, and in hard weather a visit is paid to gardens, farmsteads, and even the roadways of our towns, for scraps that may be gathered as opportunity offers.

The Charm of a Nest

Discrimination as regards the nests of birds, as with their voices and the rest, is a difficulty with which the nature-lover is often confronted. Each and all occupy their appointed place, and make a strong appeal to our finer senses. To some the frail platform of sticks built by the amorous Turtle Dove appeals because of the simplicity of composition as an elementary example of nest construction. To others the globular nest of the Common Wren, or the remarkable silver ball of the Long-tailed Tit, is little short of a marvel of untiring patience and clever industry. In the same category may be included the suspended cradle of the Gold-Crest, deftly hung amidst the plant branches of an overhanging fir, and the shallow structure, beautifully molded and elegantly symmetrical, of the Goldfinch.

IN THE COLOMBIAN GOLD COUNTRY

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UTILITY IN HOME FURNISHINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

MANCHESTER, England—The young people now have a chance of breaking away from conventional lines in setting up a home, and if they are sufficiently original they will furnish with articles that do not exhaust the whole of a housewife's time in cleaning, dusting, and polishing. Evidence of this is seen in the exhibition now proceeding at the City Art Gallery, Manchester, under the auspices of the Design and Industries Association, where furniture designed and displayed especially for those who live in small houses and who wish to make the sanest and happiest use of their space is shown.

If it fulfills the object it contemplates, it must also appeal to more than the dweller in a cottage or its suburban equivalent. Unless one lives in a mansion that will support furnishing after the fashion of an English baronet's hall or a French salon of the Trianon period, which even then is a very doubtful experiment for a modern dwelling, the problem of furniture is not to be reckoned in acreage. The method of furnishing a house of five rooms to its best advantage is not in its essence any different from that which the sensible man or woman would apply to the equipment of a far larger establishment. In the actual construction of our homes we are getting rid of many iniquitous absurdities that an elder generation had bequeathed to us. Designers of furniture might very well approach their craft from an entirely different point of view; they should not consider the size of the house or the income of its inhabitant, but the amount of grime and soot that annually descends from the surrounding atmosphere.

The exhibition furniture has been made by the elder boys in the Trade School of The London County Council Shoreditch Technical Institute from designs prepared by Mr. P. A. Wells, head of the furniture department. There is a complete suite of furniture for a five-roomed cottage, including living room, parlor and three bedrooms, and it is quite a novel sort of home which the visitor enters. There are no heavy cornices to collect dust, no weird pediments, no ogee curves and key ornaments on the tops of wardrobes, no sharp corners and no furniture so heavy that it can only be shifted in spring cleaning time.

The most casual inspection makes it clear that good appearance has been obtained with great economy of space. The rooms are uncluttered and a housewife at work could move in them without hindrance. Their appearance in all cases is simple, harmonious, and restful. Besides, one can see the furniture is made for use, with an eye to the domestic details of every day. Birch, whitewood, pine, and deal are the woods mostly used, stained in various colors. There is no doubt that the furniture has fulfilled the desires of the designers, that of showing that "the humblest home can be made pleasant at no greater cost than is incurred in making it ugly."

In an interview a representative of The Christian Science Monitor had with Mr. P. A. Wells, the designer of the furniture, he said it would be deplorable if after much time and money had been spent on the building of houses they should be furnished with the unpleasant and ugly furniture which was being sold today for the cottage and the smaller class of house. That exhibition was an experiment to show what could be done by simple design and simple construction.

(Signed) M. E. TOWNE, Farmer.

Lakeville, Massachusetts.

GIFT OF OLD WATCHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office. **MELBOURNE, Victoria**—Auckland (New Zealand) Museum has received a valuable collection of ancient hand-made watches, some dating back to 1750, and including two beautifully enameled specimens. While the watches come direct from the Victoria and Albert Museum, Kensington, England, the real donor was Evan Roberts, of Sheffield, who presented 1500 antique watches to the museum in Kensington with the proviso that all watches not required by that institution must be divided among the Auckland and other specified museums.



"Guess how many I've had? Three!"

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NO reason in the world! Nothing tastes better—not even sweets. And nothing goes to the hungry spot so fast, or satisfies the way Beech-Nut Peanut Butter does.

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"Foods of Finest Flavor"

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SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO
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PRESIDENT TAKES UP RESERVATIONS

None Needed, He Says, Regarding the Monroe Doctrine—Mr. Wilson Is Given Enthusiastic Reception in Western Cities.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—Up-holding the pact with Germany as a laboring man's treaty in the sense that it is the average man's treaty, President Wilson told his audience here last night that the covenant did not forget the toilers of mankind. He warned his hearers that within the past two weeks pro-Germanism had again begun to rear its head in the United States and that a certain element sees a chance that America may play the same lone rôle that Germany sought to play, standing aloof from the other nations, by rejecting the league plan. American can stay out if it wishes, said President Wilson, but the peace of the world will not be established without this country, and, reversely, the peace and good will of the world is necessary to America.

"If America, which is the only ideal nation in the world, he said, goes back on mankind now, mankind will have no place to turn."

About 10,000 people greeted the President at the Coliseum. He arrived in the city at 8 o'clock from Omaha, spoke for 40 minutes, and left at 10 o'clock for Minneapolis.

President at Omaha

Reply to Those Who Are in Favor of Treaty Reservations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OMAHA, Nebraska.—Eight thousand people crowded the Auditorium here yesterday morning to hear President Wilson, and an additional 2000 stood around the outside of the building, unable to get through the doors. Others stood on the roof wings of the building and heard the President through the windows. The crowd was most enthusiastic and applauded the address at frequent intervals. The presidential party left the city at 12 o'clock noon en route to Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

OMAHA, Nebraska.—Carrying his appeal for acceptance of the peace treaty into the northwest, President Wilson began yesterday a week of travel that will take him over the Rockies and to the Pacific coast. Two addresses were on his schedule—one at the Auditorium at Omaha, and the other at an evening mass meeting in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

The President spoke here to an audience of Nebraskans and Iowans filling the auditorium, which seats 7500 persons. He was introduced by G. W. Wattle, state president and secretary of the League to Enforce Peace. Discussing for the first time during his speaking tour proposed reservations, President Wilson replied in his address here to arguments advanced by those who favor reservations. "A reservation," he said, "is an assent with a big 'but.' We agree, 'but.' The proposed reservation providing for unconditional withdrawal from membership, he said, meant that its sponsors wanted to 'sit near the door with their hand on the knob,' and if they saw anything they didn't like to 'shuffle and run.'"

Any reservation regarding the Monroe Doctrine, he said, was unnecessary because the doctrine had been enshrined, hook, line and sinker, in the Peace Conference and had been substantiated by the big powers of the world. "So far as reservations about domestic questions were concerned," he declared, it would be a work of supererogation.

"We cannot rewrite this treaty," he said. "We must take it or leave it." The President said he was happy to speak for acceptance of the treaty, as the representative of a party, as the representative of the whole people. Every one who had read the treaty, he said, agreed that it contained "a complete settlement of the matters that led to this war" and that it contained the machinery by which they should stay settled.

Declaring that the league would include all the great peoples except Germany, the President said Germany must be admitted after a period of probation. He referred to charges that the treaty was too harsh and said it provided only that Germany pay what she was able. She had committed a criminal act, he said, and must suffer and pay.

Confidence that the United States could enter the league at its formation was expressed by the President. He said the only alternative would be to stay out and then come in later along with Germany.

Emphasizing the arbitration feature of the league, he said that in case war processes failed, the result would not be war, but an economic boycott and isolation under which the belligerent nation in Europe could not trade for six months.

TURKS FLEE FROM BULGARIAN TYRANNY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PARIS, France.—According to reliable information, a great many Muhammadan refugees have arrived in Macedonia fleeing before Bulgarian tyranny and persecution. They are from the region of Neuropok, the southern part of Bulgarian Macedonia. The Greek Department of the Interior has issued orders that all possible aid should be taken of the refugees. The circumstance offers a striking example of the way in which the Turks are said to be treated by the Bulgarians, their former allies, who,

notwithstanding, still claim that the Turks prefer their rule to that of Greece and deny that there is any truth in the allegation of Bulgarian atrocities against the Turk. The Neuropok region is one that is not in dispute, and what the Bulgarians have done there to the Muhammadans may be repeated on a much larger scale in the regions which are in dispute. As it was in eastern Roumelia, where the Greek population dwindled very quickly from 400,000 to 100,000; so it may be in Thrace where the population may be wiped out if left to the mercies of the Bulgarians.

In Greece the Muhammadan population has been considerably treated by the authorities. Not only have mosques been returned to them, but the Greek Government has pledged itself to build a mosque in Athens and also in a village of Crete where there was none before. In one district of eastern Macedonia, there is a Muhammadan at the head of the administration owing to the large Turkish population of that part.

AUSTRIAN COMMENT ON PEACE TREATY

VIENNA, Austria (Sept. 4).—(By the Associated Press).—Commenting today on the completed Austrian peace treaty, the Neue Freie Presse says:

"All of the people are to be put on the rack, prompted by the policy of draining our resources. It is the most wicked feat of the twentieth century."

The Tag says: "Might and ignorance have dictated this peace. It has nothing to do with right and justice." The attacks on the treaty by the newspapers are leveled principally against the financial and economic clauses of the document, especially those having reference to the partition of the pre-war debt.

The Arbeiter Zeitung has characterized the terms as "bitter, spiteful, and unjust," adding: "The entente is using its power in the most shameful manner—to maltreat and outrage defenseless people, with a peace based on might."

The Tagblatt says: "In vain do we search for a sign of justice, regard for our utter incapacity to fulfill or consideration for the fundamental of self-determination for peoples." It adds that the Reparation Commission must begin its work by constituting itself a revision commission.

Reparation Order Satisfactory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Baron Kurt von Lersner, chief of the German delegation at Versailles, has addressed a written note to the allied and associated nations asking them to authorize Germany to export 158,000,000 marks in gold to buy commodities to furnish to the German people. The German delegation at Versailles showed itself very satisfied by the allied decision concerning the prompt repatriation of German prisoners. Baron von Lersner declared that this measure will produce a deep impression in Germany.

Two More German Notes Sent

PARIS, France (Monday).—(Havas).—Mr. Meyer, the provisional head of the German delegation at Versailles, has transmitted to the Peace Conference two more notes, one relating to the delivery to the Allies of German coasting vessels and the other discussing the question of potash supplies, according to Le Petit Parisien.

PORTUGAL WILL DEVELOP COLONIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LIVERPOOL, England (Monday).—Gen. Sir Norton de Matos, Portuguese former War Minister, who organized all the Portuguese military expeditions during the war and who has just completed his mission as plenipotentiary at the Peace Conference, gave an interview to press representatives yesterday before sailing for Portugal.

Portugal's most important post-war scheme, he said, was the development of her colonial interests, to which he, with his long experience as colonial administrator, would now devote himself. The Portuguese Government, he added, is now stable and the country is prospering industrially and commercially. As for the restoration of the monarchy, it is not possible, he said, because political conditions do not favor it.

MORE DETAILS OF SINN FEIN ATTACK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

FERMOY, Ireland (Monday).—No arrests have yet been reported following the attack made yesterday on 15 soldiers who were parading in front of a church here. Moreover the pursuit by road had to be abandoned, as it was found that trees had been felled across the road outside the town.

The attack was made by some armed Sinn Feiners who drove up in motor cars, and as a result of the attack one soldier was killed and several others were wounded; their rifles also were carried off, the military, it is stated, having been without ammunition.

DAYLIGHT-SAVING PLAN URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York.—Buffalo will make an effort to retain the advantage it obtained under the Daylight-Saving Law. Despite the fact that Congress repealed the act, a way may be found to retain the law in this State. Park Commissioner Malone has called on the council to pass resolutions favoring the daylight-saving plan, and plans to forward these to each member of the Legislature, with the idea of establishing a state law to fix the time in New York State.

CANADIAN DEBATE ON PEACE TREATY

Leader of Opposition Disagrees With Proposal to Ratify Document—Other Opinions Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In the absence of Sir Robert Borden, the House yesterday got down to a consideration of the resolution through which Canada is to approve the fundamentals of the peace treaty. From present indications the debate will not be highly controversial and the resolution will probably be adopted tonight.

At the outset yesterday afternoon D. D. McKenzie, leader of the Opposition in the House, made it clear that the question so far as the Opposition was concerned was not a party one. The greater part of his speech thereafter was confined to the status of the Dominion in the Empire. Mr. McKenzie contending that Canada was not a nation, but an integral portion of the Empire. In the past, however, Canada had participated in the Empire's wars by the free will of its people. In the future, owing to the fact that Canada was a party to the League of Nations covenant, it would be bound to take part in any war which the executive council of the league should declare might be carried on.

"I do not," he declared, "agree with Canada signing this document." The Hon. A. L. Sifton, who was at the Peace Conference, declared that the treaty had not yet been ratified. The Canadian plenipotentiaries did not claim that they had ratified the treaty, but they did claim that in their own humble way they had contributed toward a status in the face of considerable opposition. At this point Mr. Devlin rose to inquire of the Minister as to what particular nations had offered opposition to Canada being represented. "Opposition came from all the five great powers," replied Mr. Sifton.

The Hon. Dr. Beland, M. P. for Beauce, who was a prisoner of war in Germany for four years, spoke in approval of the fundamentals of the treaty and of the league, but expressed the belief that it would have been better to have signed it as the British Empire and not as a separate Nation.

FIGURES GIVEN BY MEAT DEALERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Meat dealers brought before the State Commission on Necessaries of Life yesterday reiterated their claim that the public will not buy anything but high-priced steaks. One dealer, however, admitted that cheap cuts of meat were just as high proportionately as the good cuts. Several dealers failed to bring any books, and were warned that they might go to jail if they persisted in the practice. One dealer admitted getting 60 to 65 cents a pound for meat, which cost him about 30, but said that he passed on to his customers any benefit obtained from reduced wholesale prices. Examination of his books by the commission brought out a comment by one member of the commission that on several occasions the reductions had been made at wholesale which he had not passed on at all.

Figures given by the meat dealers themselves indicated, according to a computation by the chairman of the commission, that they receive here about \$2.05 for the same amount of meat that brings \$1.40 in New York City.

PEAK LOAD PASSED IN WAR FINANCING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An important step in financing the balance of the war debt of the United States is announced by the Treasury Department. All certificates of indebtedness are to be for maturity at six months or one year, the rate of interest for the short maturity being reduced to 4½ per cent, and all maturities prior to 1920 will be paid out of tax receipts or cash in bank. Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, said the tide had turned in government finances, and that the Treasury is in a fortunate cash position.

PLANS FOR SOVIET RÉGIME IN KOREA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—A Moscow wireless message states that members of the Korean revolutionary organization Kukmenkhe and the Korean National League in Russia have announced their intention of establishing a Korean Communist Party in Russia, whose work will be to conduct propaganda among the Koreans in Russia and Siberia with a view to establishing a Soviet régime in Korea, and raising troops for the liberation of Korea from Japan.

CHEMISTS DISCUSS THE DYE INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Papers which dealt with the dye industry in this country, both from the standpoint of American progress in that field, together with warnings of German determination to regain its former prestige, and addresses to the rubber section, proved to be the most interesting topics discussed at Thursday's session of the American Chemical Society's convention.

Maj. Theodore W. Gill of New York, who investigated German dye plants immediately after the armistice was

signed, said that the Teuton dyemakers are ready and eager again to monopolize the industry in this country and that the old system of propaganda was even now being felt. Thomas H. Norton told of the progress that is being made in the manufacture of dyes here. He said that after years of dependence on German dyes this country now supplies more than its own need of artificial colors.

War on patent pirates was declared yesterday by the chemical society, and a system was discussed which would throw German patents, now lying idle in the patent office, open to American manufacturers. German inventions patented here, declared B. C. Hesse, head of the research department of the General Chemical Company, are now barred to Americans. The promise that America will be able to produce by January, in quantity, the fast dyes which heretofore have been a German monopoly, was made by M. L. Crossley of Bound Brook, New Jersey.

RAILROAD DIRECTORS ORDERED INTO COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The directors of the New York, New Haven, & Hartford Railroad are called upon to appear next Thursday in the United States District Court, and show cause why a limited receiver should not be appointed for the line. The order was issued Saturday by Judge Julian W. Mack, upon the application of counsel for Edwin Adams and other minority stockholders.

This action, it is said, is for the purpose of bringing up for immediate hearing, in the event that the court acted favorably on the application, the suit filed by minority owners of stock to recover \$150,000,000 from the former directors of the New Haven. The defendants named in that suit are William Rockefeller, Charles M. Pratt, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and Herbert L. Satterlee; William P. Hamilton, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mr. Ledyard as executors of the estate of J. Pierpont Morgan; Mr. Florence A. Twombly, executor of the estate of Hamilton McK. Twombly, and the New Haven Company. The complainants alleged that the sum asked for was lost to the New Haven lines through dissipation of its assets by the former directors.

On July 23, an application for a temporary receiver sought by Harold Norris, another minority stockholder, was denied by Federal Judge Manton.

MASONIC EVENT OF UNUSUAL LENGTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Oklahoma City News Office

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma.—The longest communication ever held by any Masonic lodge was that of Oklahoma City Lodge, No. 25, beginning at High Twelve, Aug. 27, and remaining in continuous session until Low Twelve, Aug. 30, 1915. This communication was for the purpose of conferring the Master Mason degree upon a class of 69 candidates. The degree work was done by four teams, working shifts of six hours each. The degrees were put on in full form, with but one candidate, and one team working at a time. An hour's time was taken for each candidate. The communication concluded with the 12 fellowcraft movement and full explanatory lectures. The gavel used was cut from an olive tree on the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem and was loaned by William Noble, 33d degree, of this city. The exercises were followed by a banquet and ball.

FAMOUS CONTRALTO BACK FROM GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Miss Ernestine Schumann-Heink, the contralto, arrived here yesterday from Germany on the steamer Rotterdam. She is to devote her season, beginning wholly to song recitals, to Frank la Forge as her accompanist. She gives her first concert, a soldiers' benefit, late in September, at Birmingham, Alabama, and after singing in cities of the southern states, she tours New England, New York, and western states. Among her engagements is an appearance with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra.

PLYMOUTH DOCKERS' STRIKE IS SETTLED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PLYMOUTH, England (Monday).—The dispute between the Plymouth dockers and employees concerning overtime rates which has lasted some months and caused a serious loss of trade to the port has been settled on terms which have not yet, however, been disclosed. The men's claim was for double pay for all overtime work.

JOSIAH QUINCY PASSES AWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Josiah Quincy, who passed away yesterday, was serving as chairman of the reorganized transit department of Boston. He was a former Mayor, the third of his name to have served the city in that office. Mr. Quincy was a native of Quincy, Massachusetts, and a lawyer by profession. He had served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, as a member of the Democratic National Committee, and for six months in 1893 as Assistant Secretary of State of the United States. He was Mayor of Boston in 1895-99 and after that was a member of the Boston Transit Commission until its reorganization.

MORE PAY IN POTTERIES EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio.—A general wage increase of 5 per cent, effective Oct. 1, for two years, has been granted 8000 pottery workers throughout the United States.

STRIKE VOTE BY BOSTON POLICE

General Expectation Is That Men Will Go Out Following Suspension of 19 Members Affiliated With Federation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Suspension from duty of 19 Boston policemen, members of the police union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, was followed last night by a meeting of the union at which a vote on a strike was taken.

Although no result had been announced late last night, it was the general expectation that the patrolmen would go out today.

The president of the union, John F. McInnes, last night issued a statement detailing the negotiations leading up to the crisis, including the conferences with a committee appointed by the Mayor. The statement outlined alleged conditions which were declared to have caused dissatisfaction among the patrolmen, including favoritism in assignments to extra detail work, the necessity for working 78 hours a week on day assignments and 91 hours a week on night beats for pay amounting to 21 to 28 cents an hour, payment of \$297.25 a year for uniforms, assignments to needless duty, the running of errands for superiors, and bad conditions in stations.

Suspension Announced

The suspension of the union members, all of whom are officers of that organization, was announced at roll call last night in a general order, No. 122, issued by Edwin U. Curtis, police commissioner. Mr. Curtis had earlier in the day announced the decision in the trial of these men, who were charged with joining a labor union. He found them all guilty.

The suspension order is not a final disposition of the cases. Actually, the sentences of the men are not announced, but are held in suspension for the time being. The general order reads:

"Police Commissioner Curtis suspends the sentence to be imposed on each one upon said finding of guilty, and by virtue of Rule 40 of the Rules and Regulations of the Department, suspends from duty each of the following named patrolmen."

The finding of the patrolmen guilty on the charge that they had joined a labor union is based on Mr. Curtis' contention that the rule he promulgated to prevent their joining a union is reasonable and just, and that the police have no right to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

Summary of Curtis Decision

The following was given out at police headquarters as a summary of his views in the decision, which covers 27 typewritten pages:

"Mr. Curtis finds 19 men guilty of violation of Section 19 of Chapter 35 of the Rules and Regulations. 'He states that this rule forbidding affiliation by a police organization with any outside organization is clear and necessary. His decision does not forbid an individual police officer joining an organization outside the force. It does forbid a police organization from affiliating with an outside body. The force should be free from any outside influence of any sort. (He) considers police not employees but public officers; cites Massachusetts cases; gives history of the police force; says 'a member of the police force or a police officer is a public officer by express jurisdiction'; says that even if a police officer were to be an employee, the rule is still valid according to the judicial decisions he quotes; points out that counsel for the defendants has cited in support of his case an unconstitutional statute and an overruled case."

"He says the Massachusetts Statute, Revised Laws, Chapter 106, Section 12 (new Acts of 1909, Chapter 514, Section 19), is unconstitutional under decision of the United States Supreme Court, Coppage v. Kansas, 236 U. S. 13. 'Also that People v. City of Chicago, 199 Ill. App. 356, quoted by counsel as deciding that the school department of the city could not make a rule restricting employment to non-members of labor organizations, was a decision of an inferior court and was overruled by the Supreme Court of Illinois, People v. Chicago, 278 Ill. 518. That court said: 'Questions of policy are wholly for the determination by the board, and when they have been determined by it, courts will not inquire into their propriety.'"

Lawrence Policemen's Pay Increased Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Lawrence News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—The City Council, by a unanimous vote

yesterday, granted local policemen an advance in wages from \$4.25 a day, which they now receive, to \$5. This increase will become effective on Jan. 1, 1920. The men also petitioned the Commissioner of Public Safety for one day off in eight, which was granted them.

The other phases of the petition have been referred to the Commissioner of Public Safety. He said that the policemen will not be granted frequent uniforms, and that nothing could be done at present about overtime pay.

Plan to Cut Off Pay

Resolution in Congress on Washington Police Tangle

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Citing the recent affiliation of the Washington police force with the American Federation of Labor, Henry L. Myers (D.), Senator from Montana, yesterday called on Congress to check what he characterized as a general plan by Labor to "Sovietize" the industry of the Nation and proposed a resolution to cut off the pay of policemen who joined the union.

Recent acts of railway workers, postal employees, and other government workers were deplored in the discussion which followed, in which Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, defended Postmaster-General Burleson.

JAPANESE ACTIVE IN ARGENTINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Information has been received here of the activity of the Japanese in Argentina. The recently created Japanese legation in Buenos Aires is promoting interest in commercial circles in Japanese merchandise, and representatives of important Japanese business houses have been in Argentina making banking and commercial connections. The vice-president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Yamashina, has been cordially received by President Irigoyen and other government officials. In an interview in La Raison Mr. Yamashina declared that Japan is in a position to provide Argentina with cotton goods and dyes which had always in the past reached it through French concerns. The Argentine Republic, on the other hand, can provide Japan with products and goods which are indispensable to the Japanese people.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR IN TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The triennial encampment of the Knights Templar of the United States was opened by a world peace jubilee in Independence Square with Maj. Gen. Charles M. Clement of Sunbury making the principal address of the day. The exercises consisted of band music, patriotic songs and other addresses by Governor Sproul, W. Free-land Kendrick and M. E. Sir Lee Stewart Smith, grand-master of the grand encampment. Among the arrivals yesterday was the Englewood Commandery, No. 59, of Chicago, with its band of 45 pieces. This commandery, which numbers 225, holds the championship of the United States in drill work. A reception by the Grand Commandery was held last night at the Bellevue Stratford. A feature last night was the illumination of the parkway, which was given over to dancing with music furnished by local and visiting bands.

WORKERS' RIGHT TO PRODUCE OF LABOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CARLISLE, England (Monday).—Speaking at Carlisle on Sunday, J. R. Clynes said that regarding increased production there could be no greater output without an assurance to the workers of a higher standard of living than they had before the war. The workers helped as much as any class to save the country, and they had as much right as any class now to enjoy a first and fair share of the wealth produced by their labor, he said. That share they could get by intelligent and temperate action at the polls but not by the ruinous use of stoppages or strikes for political objects.

INCREASES FOR TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—The Financial Committee of the Providence Common Council has recommended an increase of \$200,000 in the appropriation for teachers' salaries for the coming year. Central Falls has voted to increase its teachers' pay, also.

COOPERATION AS INDUSTRIAL NEED

Governor of Massachusetts Says the Attitude of Labor Is an All-Important Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

GREENFIELD, Massachusetts.—In an address before the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor at the opening of its thirty-fourth annual convention here yesterday, Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, declared that the United States finds itself, following the close of the world war, in a far better position industrially than any other country in the world, and with proper cooperation between Labor and employers the future prosperity of the country may be doubly secured. The attitude of Labor is all-important, he said, and it should supply wise suggestions on the future conduct of business and help to direct public sentiment. Prices are high and there is much dissatisfaction, he said, but one definite thing has been settled by the war, that human labor will never again be made cheap. He urged that the workers be patient and that definite and continuous production be maintained.

Eamonn de Valera, who calls himself President of the Irish Republic, has accepted an invitation to speak today.

M. J. O'Donnell, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, and H. B. Jennings, business agent of that organization, would make no statement regarding the Boston police situation, except that Mr. Jennings denied that statements derogatory to Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, and Governor Coolidge had been made in the Sunday meeting of the union, had been alleged.

NEW CHILD LABOR LAWS IN OPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office

PORTLAND, Maine.—Operation of the new Maine child labor laws is buying the Commissioner of Labor and Industry, and a big force who are sending out great masses of printed matter incidental to changed requirements. The Legislature at the last session materially changed the child labor laws, the principal point being that no child under 15 can be employed for hire in Maine while schools are in session. Minors between 15 and 16 who wish to be employed must have satisfactorily completed the studies covered in the first six grades of the elementary public schools or their equivalent.

PAY OF SCHOOL TEACHERS LOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The reopening of the Boston schools yesterday has directed attention to the pay of the teachers, many of whom, it is said, receive less money than employees of the Boston Elevated Railway. It was said yesterday that German will remain on the list of studies offered in the Boston schools.

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MINERS' INFLUENCE IN BRITISH POLICY

Recent Political Event Would Show a Distinct Connection Between Coalition Policy and Organized Labor's Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from London, England—It was not altogether vanity that prompted Mr. Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, to remind delegates to the miners' conference that the eyes of the whole country were upon them. In years past the miners have met and discussed those things nearest their hearts almost entirely disregarded by the man in the street, and with almost entirely failed to appreciate the tremendous weapon that was being wielded by a powerful section of the community.

The influence that the Miners' Federation exerts in the political and economic life of the Nation may be gathered from the observations recently made by responsible statesmen, that the old saying, "What Lankshires says today all England will say tomorrow," appears to have given way to the modern version: "What the miners say today Parliament will say tomorrow."

It is to the annual conference of the miners rather than to St. Stephens must look for the future program of political and social reform—even foreign policy. It is not the writer's intention to cause alarm, or to hint that the old country has got itself into the meshes of any sort or kind of soviet government, but simply to set the facts squarely for the sole purpose of getting to know where one stands.

Parliament Not Free Agent

Doubtless Parliament would incessantly repudiate any idea that its marching orders were taken from Mr. Smillie, or that their content in the House of Commons was influenced by the demands of the Triple Alliance. Nevertheless, the political events of this year go far to prove that the members of the coalition government are not entirely free agents, and that there is a distinct connection between their actions and the demands of organized labor.

Over 500 members are reported to have signed a petition praying the Home Minister not to proceed with the nationalization of mines, but time will reveal how far the petitioners are prepared to travel in opposition to the miner's demand.

It was a remarkably clever and astute piece of tactics on the part of Mr. Smillie to offer to support the government by direct action if their plans to carry out nationalization were not by any severe attempt on the part of the coal-owners and their agents in Parliament to defeat the miners. He at once took the war to the camp of the mine owners by placing himself on the side of the government and constitutional process.

By an overwhelming majority the miners' conference decided to ask the government to resume work and loyalty to carry out the decision arrived at by a vote of Mr. Smillie, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Frank Hodges, and others, standing strongly in support of the coalition, argued that it was not consistent with dignity to ask the government to honor its agreement unless they were prepared to enforce loyalty on their own ranks.

Although none was found to defend the position of the strikers, there was opposition to the resolution of disavowal, the argument being that if the miners could not be supported in their efforts to improve their working conditions, they should not be subjected to what amounted to a vote of censure. This drew the retort from the government that that was tantamount to saying that the federation were not to be trusted and demand loyalty from members.

It was not only on this point that the extremists were routed. Earlier in the session they had unsuccessfully attempted to saddle the executive with authority to call a strike upon "any question of national importance or on any other question agreed to by a special conference."

It is safe to say that those who endeavored to thrust this responsibility on the officials would be the first to counsel denunciation if their own counseled patience and refusal to negotiate. "An oligarchy of trade unionists," thundered Mr. Smillie, "is quite as distasteful to me as a monarchy of aristocrats."

Day as National Holiday

Resolutions were passed protesting against the increased cost of clothing, foodstuffs, and that May Day should be regarded as a national holiday. The miners, who should hold their meetings on that day, in reply to the latter, the workers of Britain have never shown that sympathy for withholding their support on May 1 as is shown by the general workers. The general has been to demonstrate on the

first Sunday in May, thereby avoiding any cessation of work. By their recent decision the miners will be forced to remain idle on the first day of May irrespective of the day, a decision which is almost certain to be followed by the other two parties to the Triple Alliance, namely the Railwaymen and the Transport Workers.

Conference rejected by a huge majority, a proposal to give pensions to miners who had worked in or about a mine for 25 years, the pensions to be met out of revenue derived from the industry. Feeling was almost entirely opposed to such a policy, general opinion being in favor of pensions for the community as a whole, in contradistinction to conferring a special privilege upon miners.

That the question of conscription, military intervention in Russia, release of conscientious objectors, and military intervention in trade disputes, is still engaging the attention of the miners is evident from their decision to propose at the next meeting of the Triple Alliance that the various sections shall take a ballot vote as to the advisability of adopting direct action to force the government to abandon its policy in these connections.

This must of necessity take time, and probably by the time a decision has been reached the situation, particularly in regard to Russia, will have been materially eased.

STRIKE CLOSES 30 ANTHRACITE MINES

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania—The 30 Delaware & Hudson Coal Company's anthracite coal mines in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys, employing 20,000 men and boys, were closed yesterday by a strike.

The issue involved is that brought out 10 days ago when the miners of the Carbondale district, numbering nearly 4,000, quit work in protest against excessive dockage, too frequent lay-offs of groups of men for alleged dirty coal, and the use of mechanical orders.

The grievance committee on Friday last, after a convention of all the company's mines had sanctioned it, ordered a strike effective yesterday morning. The order was obeyed.

Employees of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company's mines, also employing 20,000 men, voted yesterday on the question of a strike, effective today, in support of the Archbold mine protest against the discharge of several miners who refused to clear away a fall of mine roof unless they were paid "consideration" rates. The mine officials offered laborers' pay only. The belief prevails that the men will vote to strike.

President John T. Dempsey, of District No. 1, United Mine Workers, which covers all the mines hereabouts, declared the action taken by the Delaware & Hudson miners and that threatened by the Lackawanna men were contrary to the laws of the miners' organization and the working agreements.

HIGHER TEACHERS' SALARIES INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—"Any move to increase the teachers' salaries receives the whole-hearted indorsement of Labor," said John Mitchell, chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission and an authority on labor subjects. "Organized Labor recognizes the need of greater, broader, and more widespread education. In every Labor conference resolutions are presented indorsing education to the fullest degree, and limiting the age of child labor in many occupations."

"Beyond a doubt, the teacher is the poorest paid of any of the professions. Most of the laborers, skilled in their trade, would refuse to work for such small pay. The workingman says, 'I have spent many years in perfecting myself in my particular trade and I am worthy of my hire. I realize my worth, and I intend to get my just rewards.' The teacher on the other hand is an individualist, and is self-sacrificing enough to give the best in him for the advancement of the rising generation; he, too, should be paid commensurate with results."

RAILROAD MEN ASK \$1 A DAY INCREASE

DETROIT, Michigan—Whether there will be declared a strike which would affect all rail transportation in this country and Canada will be decided at the convention of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Shop Laborers, which opened here yesterday. From 1,000 to 2,000 delegates, representing 600,000 maintenance of way and shop workers, were ready to consider action on the strike vote canvassed last week, which stood 325,000 for and 5,000 against a strike, should wage demands of the brotherhood be denied. It is claimed 25 per cent of the maintenance of way and shop workers represented receive less than \$2.50 a day. An increase in wages of \$1 a day per man is demanded. The Director-General of Railroads will address the convention tomorrow, and is expected to offer a compromise.

LABOR ORGANIZERS FINED

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Four organizers of the American Federation of Labor, including "Mother" Jones, were fined \$100 each yesterday by Mayor Crawford of Duquesne for attempting to hold a meeting of steel workers without obtaining a permit. They paid their fines under protest. A score of persons in the audience were fined \$10 on charges of disorderly conduct.

The other organizers arrested were W. Z. Foster, J. M. Patterson, and J. L. Beazhen, who, with "Mother" Jones, are in the Monongahela Valley working among steel workers.

SOCIALIST STATUS IN UNITED STATES

As Result of Chicago Conventions Movement Has Well-Defined Right, Left, and Center, Besides Socialist Labor Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—After the series of interlocking events occurring during the last week or so at the three Socialist conventions here, a summary of what took place may well be in order.

The first convention to be called to order was that of the Socialist Party, representing the conservative wing, though the word conservative is not in good favor anywhere in the movement. It is rather a relative term applied to degrees of radicalism. The Socialist Party convention met on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 30.

At the same time and in the same building came together elements which were more radical and had been expelled from the Socialist Party. These elements gathered under the auspices of the "New National Executive Committee," and under the leadership of A. Wagenknecht of Cleveland, Ohio, secretary of the expelled Ohio Socialist organization. In this group were some delegates who, having been expelled from the party, had come to Chicago expecting to join the Communist Party in the event of failure of the radicals to secure control of the Socialist Party.

As had been anticipated by a considerable section of the radicals, the attempt to capture the Socialist Party was doomed in advance, thanks largely to the drastic policy of suspension and expulsion carried through previously by Socialist Party officials. A number of delegates thereupon bolted the Socialist Party convention to join the insurgents downtown.

Radical Wing Split

On Sunday night occurred the step which complicated the situation, split the radical wing, and has now thrown the fight into the Socialist field. This was the decision of the insurgents as to what to do. They were now out of the Socialist Party and on Monday morning the extreme radical wing, represented by the Communists, was to meet to form a new party.

Mr. Wagenknecht, who had been temporary secretary of the so-called "New National Executive Committee" of the Socialist Party, and before that exercised his organizing ability for a period as chief of the national organization work of the Socialist Party, urged that the gathering of insurgents declare themselves the rightly constituted Socialist Party, and forthwith proceed to establish a new party organization. Wagenknecht's fellow townsman, C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Cleveland local, opposed the proposal. He had come instructed to go with the Communists, and he said later that Mr. Wagenknecht had the same instructions. The issue was whether the delegates present should first organize themselves as a party and then consider merging with the Communists, or whether they should in a more informal way discuss a juncture. The issue was not made overly clear, and it is doubtful if all the delegates understood it. Those urging immediate party organization prevailed by a fairly small margin.

The Communist Convention

The next morning, Monday, the Communist Party called their convention to order with Mr. Ruthenberg and 10 or so others from the insurgent group had not been as large as expected. There were still other Communists left there. At the same time most of the insurgents were not wanted by the Communists because they were felt not to be one in Communist doctrine. The question of what to do brought on the first sign of trouble in the Communist Party.

The National Left Wing Council men in the Communist meeting, who were akin to the Communist Left among the insurgents, but had previously realized the hopelessness of trying to capture the iron-clad Socialist Party convention and had therefore united with the original Communist Party people, namely the Russian federations and the expelled Michigan State Socialist organization, in issuing the call for the Communist Party convention, took a firm stand. They wanted to entice away from the rest of the insurgents those who were true Communists. The Russian federation delegates and the Michiganites said no. They insisted on letting the other group alone.

Efforts for Merger Fail

The insurgents had now organized themselves into the Communist Labor Party and made overtures for a union. The majority of the Communist convention, insisting that members of the Communist Labor Party come in, if they did, as individuals, turned down the National Left Wing Council people within their convention. This group then made a passive bolt, resigning all offices. The majority the next morning reconsidered, the Russians being forced to have the English-speaking strength of the Left Wing group. Negotiations went on for several days and finally amounted to nothing. The Left Wing Council people failed to do what they attempted. The Communist conventions continued to the end practically as constituted at the opening.

Insurgents, however, remained within the Socialist Party convention, notable among them J. Louis Engdahl, official party editor, and William F. Kruse, former secretary of the Young People's Socialist League, both of whom had stood true with Victor Berger and Adolph Germer, the leaders of the conservative Right Wing

constituting the control of the Socialist Party, and with them had received 20-year sentences to the penitentiary. It was a case of the younger element taking the more radical stand.

Despite frequent outbreaks of Left Wing sentiment within the Socialist Party convention it continued on the fairly even tenor of its way until coming to its adjournment, Friday night, Sept. 5. Mr. Berger, who with the exception of one or two years has sat on the party's national executive committee since the party's founding in 1901, and has been, with Morris Hillquit, a guiding force, declined to run again. The new committee was constituted with but one remaining of those who had directed its course in recent troubled years. Mr. Hillquit, incidentally, escaped the contention, because he was not present.

The Communist Party adopted a platform and constitution, selected Mr. Wagenknecht as temporary secretary and left him to establish headquarters in Cleveland, his home city, adjourning Friday night. Delegates drifted back home in numbers during the closing day, so that at the finish, little over half those that opened the sessions remained. Differences of opinion did not seem to be thoroughly ironed out.

Split in Communist Party

The Communist Party meantime had been steadily grinding out its business of organization without any excitement, most of the work being done in caucus. It was not until Saturday night that anything particularly interesting occurred. At that time the Michigan forces practically adjourned. The majority bloc they had formed with the federations against the Left Wing group on the question of organization had now been turned against them on the issue of tactics. They refrained from voting on the adoption of the party program, saying they wished to assume no responsibility for it, and gave indications that they would not be long in the party. Overtures made to them the next morning failed to appease them, and the convention adjourned, having drawn up a detailed constitution, program, and Labor policy, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 7.

Status of Movement

The American Socialist movement now presents the aspects of socialism in some of the European countries, with a well-defined Right, Left and Center. This is exclusive of the Socialist Labor Party, which represents the original Socialist Party in the United States, antedating the Socialist Party. The Socialist Labor Party is allied with the Workers International Industrial Union, or the so-called Detroit I. W. W., and has an organization and press.

Instead of entirely clarifying the situation in the Socialist movement, therefore, the events of the last week here have to some extent transferred the decision to the Socialists of the country. The campaign of each group for members is already on. Incidentally, one of the most interesting questions is, where Eugene V. Debs will declare himself. Both the Socialist Party, whose presidential standard he has borne, and the Communists, who disdained to have any presidential candidate, claim him.

There is much talk along Broadway that Equity was "sold out" in the settlement. But Equity leaders say this is merely propaganda, and that Equity obtained all it asked for, and more. The "sold out" talk comes largely from the faction which still believes in the closed shop. This is the left wing of Equity. And in partial reply to it the leaders from the stage yesterday pointed out that no agreement could possibly have been arrived at which would be perfect in every respect.

Closed Shop Forecast

One of those who has been in close touch with all the negotiations was

STRIKING ACTORS CLAIM VICTORY

Equity Leaders in New York Insist That Managers Have Conceded All Just Demands—White Rats Are Dissatisfied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At a meeting of the Actors Equity Association yesterday in the Lexington Avenue Theater, held for the purpose of referring to the members the basic agreement between Equity and the Producing Managers Association which ended the recent strike, and the Equity contract which the managers will grant to all members of Equity who want it, one of the attorneys who answered most of the questions from the floor said with emphasis: "We can and will strike if we don't get what we want."

Marie Dressler pointed out that there is no arbitration clause in the chorus girls Equity contract. "The managers simply must live up to that contract," she said. Previously she had told newspapermen, who were barred from the meeting, that there need be no fear of the Actors Fidelity League gaining, through any discrimination by the managers, sufficient strength to undermine Equity. She referred to the league as "the yellow league," a phrase she also used in the meeting, and said she was beginning at once to address organized Labor meetings, intimating she would leave no stone unturned to let organized Labor know that the league is opposed to organized Labor.

Meeting Harmonious

Miss Dressler also said there was nothing but harmony in the meeting going on, inside. While the agreement and contract were being read, however, numerous questions were being asked from the floor, the one most consistently clung to being whether the clause providing that eight performances shall comprise a week's work was stated with such clarity that there would be no loophole through which a manager wishing to do so might slip through.

Such questions finally aroused a spirited appeal from the floor for refusal on the part of Equity members to "hand over their victory to the other side by insisting on such quibbling."

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One of those who has been in close touch with all the negotiations was

quoted as saying that the closed shop would eventually prevail, not by agreement, but by additions to Equity's ranks from the league. And it is also held to be significant that the meeting of the White Rats, which was set for the night before the strike was settled, was called off. It is not unlikely that this was more than a postponement until a more auspicious time. It is recognized that a vaudeville strike, some time in the future, is not outside the possibilities.

Stage hands and musicians are not bound by the five-year agreement to take no action for betterment of their own conditions during that time. They are pledged, however, not to call the actors out on sympathetic strike.

Reading of agreement and contract revealed details of the arbitration clause. To settle any dispute arising under those instruments, manager and actor each name an arbitrator. If within three days they do not agree on a settlement, they shall name an umpire who shall not be connected with the theater. The three must then reach an agreement within 15 days, before any strike can be called. A majority decision rules.

Settlement Approved

Though yesterday's meeting was at times contentious, it closed with a resounding adoption of both agreement and contract. Arbitration of reinstatement cases began yesterday. The Actors Fidelity League meets this afternoon.

In the early part of the meeting, a vote of confidence in the leaders and in the conduct of the strike was unanimously passed. It was proposed by Richard Bennett, and seconded by Frank Merin.

The vote of satisfaction in the strike settlement contract, as proposed by Mr. Bennett, was as follows: "I hereby propose a vote of complete satisfaction in the result of the settlement of this strike as expressed in the contract just read."

LYNN TO ADVERTISE ITS OPPORTUNITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Massachusetts—For the purpose of setting forth the opportunities of Lynn for new and diversified industries, the Lynn Industrial Commission was appointed by Mayor Walter H. Creamer yesterday. The Mayor has sent out invitations to 15 organizations to meet with the commission at its first meeting in the City Hall tonight. The commission is composed of men representing the legal fraternity, machinists' organizations, baking interests, shoe manufacturers, and the merchants of the city.

MORE PAY IN POTTERIES

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Labor Federation of Chile on Sunday issued an order bringing to an end the general strike called last week. The employees in the various trades are directed to resume work at once. A conciliation court has been formed to settle Labor disputes. As a measure of relief, the Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill for the construction of new highways at an estimated cost of \$10,000,000.

BAY STATE MEN MAKE DECISION

Railway Employees Say They Will Quit Work Wednesday Unless Agreement Is Reached

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Carmen employed by the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company (the Bay State) will go on strike tomorrow morning, according to a statement issued last night from the office of James H. Vahey, their legal representative, unless in the meantime some agreement is reached.

"Unless the trustees are willing to accept one of the three suggestions made by us to settle this controversy before Wednesday morning we feel that we cannot longer delay the action of our members and will be obliged to advise them that we have exhausted every means in our power and that nothing remains for them to do except to suspend work," the statement issued by the Joint Conference Board, representing the men, asserts. The statement charges the public trustees of the road with unwillingness to make concessions.

In reply, the trustees issued a statement expressing the belief that the men would not strike, on the ground, in part, that if they did so they would lose \$135,000 in back pay awarded by the War Labor Board. The statement also asserted that the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration had decided that it was the duty of the men to stand by the War Labor Board award. The wage increase awarded by that board, it was said, would amount to \$1,000,000.

The men took a strike vote some weeks ago, but have delayed striking in the hope that their demands might be granted.

EMMA GOLDMAN SEEKS RELEASE

JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri—Emma Goldman, sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined \$10,000 for interfering with the draft, has filed application for release from the Missouri penitentiary on Sept. 27. Her sentence has been served and she contends that, having no property she is entitled to release after serving 50 days for non-payment of the fine.

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Send them back to school in Geuting Double-wear Shoes—especially designed for growing feet and fitted by experts. Foot comfort is essential to the best school, no matter what the grade.

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RAISULI OUTWITS SPAIN IN MOROCCO

Strong Force of Rebel Moors Is Sent Looting Through Spanish Lines and Defeats One of the Military Garrisons

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Information in some detail has reached Spain of events in the Spanish zone in Morocco, of a highly disconcerting character, and, with the resignation of the Maura Government and the political ferment that has been accentuated by the circumstance, it could not have come at a more inopportune moment or at one more likely to inflame opinion against what is regarded in some quarters as a bad and hopelessly mismanaged imperialistic adventure. Spain has been trying to pull herself together in Morocco, and convince the powers, especially France, that she is thoroughly capable of managing her own affairs and is determined to maintain her rights there. This contretemps, which is in effect a practical defiance of the Spanish forces by Raisuli and his men, places an unpleasant complexion upon the matter, embarrasses the Spanish Government to some extent, and is certain to lead to a renewal of the cry from the advanced sections of the Left that the extreme course should be taken, and that the whole Moroccan enterprise should be abandoned. That cry was loud a year or so ago, but it was suppressed by the determined attitude of the government, which gave the people to understand that they were shortly to witness a remarkable demonstration of Spanish efficiency.

A "Despairing Raisuli"

The best complexion is being placed on what has happened and the full truth may not be known just yet, but what has reached Madrid is bad. It is represented as being a last effort on the part of a despairing Raisuli. In view of the new situation that has developed since the European war ended, and with Europe beginning to take a new and keen interest in Morocco, it is hardly conceivable that Raisuli's régime can long continue, but the old chief is not by any means done with, and it does not appear probable that the Spaniards will soon reduce him to a state of collapse. This new situation follows upon a period of optimism that has been sedulously cultivated by the Spanish Government. General Berenguer, the Spanish High Commissioner, has been in consultation with General Lyautey at Larache, the occasion has been made much of, and there was an impression that everything was going well. Spanish correspondents are now writing from Morocco in a way they have not been permitted to do hitherto, and just before the bad news came, there was a report in one of the papers upon the encouraging look of things. A correspondent, writing from Ceuta, said that the flying columns from Larache, Sel La, Melusa, and Alcazar were constantly making expeditions, and that the engineers, accomplished by 400 friendly natives working as laborers, were hard at work upon the reconstruction of the road to Tangier, with a very limited escort in attendance, which proved so it was said, a progress of the political effort that had been exerted in the zone. There was much activity everywhere, and the commandant-general for four days had been going about on horseback, inspecting the land and positions under his control, covering from 40 to 60 kilometers a day. The correspondent accompanied him, and said that his journey through this part of the country afforded him evidence that the legend of Raisuli exercises less influence every day, and the prestige of this personage is little by little being destroyed. He added that the inhabitants of all the villages that they visited realized the progress that was being made, and showed that they were satisfied with the Spanish provision afforded them.

Rebels Call Affair "Disaster"

The new positions and places occupied by the Spanish troops were mostly submissive to the Maghzen and there were no reprisals, and the correspondent concluded his dispatch remarking that the final success of the Spanish enterprise could not be delayed. That may still be the case, but the sudden demonstration of Raisuli and its success must inevitably have the effect of seriously disturbing the native sections which have submitted to Spain. The Conservative and Moderate newspapers of Madrid consider that, even if Raisuli has gained what may appear to him to be a very sanguinary lesson, but a Socialist newspaper calls the affair a disaster, and compare it with unfortunate events near Melilla in 1909. What has happened may now be explained, despite the secrecy. General Berenguer has undoubtedly been prosecuting the Spanish campaign with an energy and efficiency very much superior to those of his predecessors, whose efforts, however, was less due to himself than to the way in which they were controlled from Madrid. Berenguer has been given a freer hand, and it might be added, a great number of French and a personal staff of Lyautey and other eminent military men, he has been carrying through his plans, very steadily building up Spanish prestige and has been shaken. He has certainly been pressing south, clearing up as he has gone, establishing and consolidating new positions here and there, and preparing for an advance upon the coast, while he has expressed his belief that, before the end of the year,

he will be able to enter the holy city of Chechauen, which is much farther south.

Looting the Villages

In recent operations not far from the western limits of the Spanish zone where it impinges upon the international zone, in the mountainous Wadras district, a few villages, hitherto hostile and under allegiance to Raisuli, submitted to the Spaniards. This was a substantial gain. Among the places thus occupied were Jebel Zemzem, and Sayoufa, both points of some importance, the former being in the nature of a key position from which the whole of the Wadras region might effectively be dealt with. Raisuli was much disconcerted by this Spanish success, and feeling that his fortunes were hanging in the balance, determined upon a hot reprisal. He gathered a strong force of his mountaineers and sent them through the Spanish lines, an expedition that they seem to have accomplished without much difficulty. They found the villages that the Spaniards had taken over virtually without protection, and in revenge they looted them very thoroughly, taking away everything they could lay their hands on, including the cattle. Laden with their booty, they made good their return, and although the Spanish posts got wind of what was happening and made some sort of an attack on the tribesmen, the latter got through with all their spoil, though losing a few of their men.

This was a very disconcerting occurrence, and, as was to be expected, the inhabitants of the looted villages at once upbraided the Spaniards for the way in which they considered their confidence had been betrayed or misplaced. In order to win back the confidence of these tribesmen and to show that they were masters of the situation, the Spanish authorities determined to advance and occupy forward positions which would make these villages safe. They did so, and apparently secured themselves at two high points above Wadras. Garrisons were established, and then the main forces withdrew to their base. On their way, however, they were attacked by Raisuli at the head of a large force, and they were obliged to retreat hurriedly to the new posts. The rebel Moors followed them and made a furious attack upon the garrisons, the fighting being of a desperate hand-to-hand order with knives and daggers. The garrisons made a brave resistance, and it is said that they were misled by some of Raisuli's men being disguised in Spanish uniform. However, that may be, one garrison was quickly overcome, and the other did not hold out much longer.

Raisuli Claims Victory

The fighting round about lasted two days, both sides suffering heavy losses. It is reported that the Moors have lost six chieftains. Some of the natives on the Spanish side are said to have deserted to Raisuli when they saw the way things were going. One report has it that the Spanish casualties number 85, but this may be an underestimate, and Raisuli claims to have captured many prisoners and much matériel. As soon as possible Spanish reinforcements from Larache, Alcazar, and Arzile were hurried to the scene, and others were sent en route from Ceuta, whence they had a difficult march to negotiate. General Berenguer has made the following first brief report on what has happened: "Raisuli, at the head of all the rebels, attacked during Sunday, Sunday night, and Monday morning, the posts and lines of communication between Larache and Tetuan. The attack, directed personally by Raisuli, was of unprecedented violence. The Spanish forces bore the attack heroically and repulsed it, inflicting considerable losses on the enemy. It is to be regretted that our losses may be considerable. All necessary measures have been taken to continue the resistance and to prevent any further Moorish advance."

Probably General Berenguer, now that he knows the nature and extent of the opposition, will be able to deal with it in a satisfactory manner, but it is not a situation for undue optimism, for Raisuli is making an appeal to the tribesmen everywhere to fight with him against the "Christian invaders." The result is that many tribes that had submitted to Spain are turning rebel again, and joining Raisuli, whose forces are thus increasing in number. He has arms and munitions for them all.

APPEAL FOR NATIVES OF SOUTH RHODESIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, in pursuance of the efforts during the past five years to secure a measure of justice for the natives of Southern Rhodesia, who, they alleged, have been robbed of all land rights in their own country, have issued an appeal to the public in the form of a pamphlet, repeated appeals to the Secretaries of State having failed. It is stated that no single native of the Mashona and Matabele and kindred tribes owns, either personally, or through membership of his tribe, a foot of land, a spring of water, a patch of garden, or even a plot on which the native hut is erected. The opinion is expressed that the attitude of the chartered company in forcing the natives to pay, through taxation, part of the costs of preparing the white settlers' case, whilst refusing to allow the legislative council to pay the costs incurred for the native case, will be regarded as a scandalous injustice. It is, they believe, the first occasion in British colonial history where part of the costs of a public inquiry have been deliberately imposed upon the philanthropic public. But for the sake of British honor the committee is prepared to accept this liability and will now attempt to raise funds to cover the cost of about £7000 incurred by the natives in submitting their case to the Committee of Special Reference.

STRASBOURG'S NATIONAL FAIR

At First National Exhibition, Mr. Millerand Announces New Measure to Promote Industry

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The first national exhibition of industry was inaugurated at Strasbourg, in the presence of several members of the French Government, including Mr. Clement, Minister of Commerce, Mr. Lafferre, Minister of Fine Arts, Mr. Millerand, High Commissioner of Alsace-Lorraine, and General Gouraud and Hirschauer, Messrs. Paulet and Mirman, commissioners of the republic at Colmar and Metz, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, etc.

A large banquet was given at which all the above-mentioned persons were present, and at the end of it Mr. Millerand welcomed the members of the government and enumerated some of the needs of the people of Alsace and Lorraine, which the government will try to realize with the briefest delay possible.

Piercing of Vosges

"Already," he declared, "the piercing of the Vosges at two different points has been decided upon. The Rhine will in great measure furnish industry with the motive power which is its need. The members of the government, constituted by Article 85 of the peace treaty, will receive, thanks to the vigorous efforts of all interested in its development, the impetus which will allow our beloved Strasbourg to play the economic rôle for which its situation designates it. The chambers of commerce of the country have asked that Strasbourg may be assimilated to a French seaport. . . . We will insure to every phase of human activity its full development. The University of Strasbourg will not fall in the duty which is imposed upon it of facilitating in every way the combination of dispersed research and practical application."

Mr. Clement next rose and promised to support all the just claims of the liberated provinces. "The duty of France," he declared, "is to have as large views as her ancient adversaries. I ask everybody to face the coming economic struggle with courage. We are the masters through the defeat of German imperialism. Never doubt either France or human idealism. French victory will be the victory of humanity, because France will always be the torch of humanity."

The national exhibition, thus brilliantly inaugurated, was organized in Paris by the Committee of Exhibitions, but both trade and industry in Alsace-Lorraine have taken a most important part in its production, and the liberated provinces could not have better proved their attachment to France than by taking their share in the work of peace on the very morrow of the signature of the treaty.

As Strasbourg possessed no space sufficiently vast for the grouping of the different sections of a national exhibition, the various branches of exhibit were disseminated through the different quarters of the town. The most important collection was to be found at the Orangerie. This splendid park has in no way suffered from German occupation, and its walks are as beautiful as when Josephine used to tread them in 1807. The hothouses contain a rare collection of orange trees which came from the Château de Bouxviller, belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, which was sold during the Revolution.

Aiding Devastated Regions

Since the liberation of Strasbourg the central avenue of the Park has resumed its former name—Allée de l'Orangerie Josephine—and leads to the Alsation house on the site of the industrial exhibition of 1895. The organizers of the present exhibition have had the excellent idea of using this "Alsation house" as a center for the reproduction of an Alsatian kermesse, or village fair, with its booths, inn, and amusements. A large raised floor was reserved for the village dances. The profits made by the attractions of the exhibition were given to the fund for devastated regions. The former station of the Avenue Kléber was transformed into a Palace of Industry, whilst the Imperial Palace contained all the exhibits of the industries of luxury, and especially the latest creations of the fashion world of Paris, at which the good Strasbourgeois look with a certain wonder. In the two wings of the ground floor, the city of Paris and the city of Strasbourg exhibited rare furniture

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and objects of art, which attracted those visitors for whom the past is always imbued with a mysterious, irresistible charm.

As for the section of social economy, it was housed in the Parliament House of Strasbourg, and was one of the most complete and interesting of the whole exhibition, as it gave the opportunity of studying in detail Alsatian social and relief works which have so often been mentioned as models of their kind.

GERMAN AVIATION ON COMMERCIAL BASIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—In spite of the disturbed internal conditions in Germany, a determined attempt is being made to establish aviation on a permanent commercial basis.

A fairly large number of passenger services have been running for some time, mostly radiating from Berlin. Routes from the capital are in operation to Weimar, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Warnemünde, Hannover, Westphalia, Hamburg, and Breslau. There are also services between Weimar and Frankfurt, Hamburg and Warnemünde, Leipzig and Weimar, and Hannover and Westphalia.

The Berlin-Weimar route opened as early as Feb. 5. The results for the period, up to the end of the month, showed that 120 flights took place, which all but 18 were successfully terminated. The Berlin-Hamburg route was opened on March 1, and on this service also the results were considered satisfactory. In spite of bad weather and interruptions owing to trouble in Berlin, a total of 108 flights, i. e., three to four a day, were accomplished, and a total load of no less than 3737 kilograms were carried. The average duration of each journey was 2 hours, 11 minutes, with a record trip of 1 hour, 15 minutes. This and other services were utilized for the carriage of mails, and on this route only 6.1 per cent. were lost through owing to bad weather and had to complete the journey by train.

All these services are operated by the Deutsche Luft-Reederei, a combine of various German aeronautical firms. Return tickets are issued and are valid for a period of 30 days. Flying kit and motor transport to and from the aerodrome are provided, and are covered by an inclusive charge, of which the following are representative figures: Berlin-Hamburg, single trip, 450 marks, both ways, 700 marks; Berlin-Breslau, 500 marks and 750 marks; Berlin-Weimar, single, 450 marks. Serial tickets, available for 10 flights on any of the routes operated by the combine, are issued at 3600 marks. These tickets are transferable and work out at an average reduction of 20 per cent. Luggage is carried free of charge, but the total weight of passenger—who is carried at his own risk—and baggage combined must not exceed a certain limit. Mails and parcels are also carried by the company, which is working in conjunction with the Hamburg-Amerika Line, through whose offices bookings may be effected.

Apparently the railway troubles have reacted favorably on aerial transport, and a considerable increase of traffic has been caused. On the Berlin-Weimar route, which appears to be the most popular, the number of flights from February to the end of April was 558, while between Hamburg and Berlin, there were 282 flights. A further fusion of interests of the various already existing commercial aviation companies is being organized under the direction of the Luftfahrt-Gesellschaft (Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung).

Mr. Seddon, New Zealand's greatest statesman, in 1906, was succeeded in the premiership by Sir Joseph Ward, but it would not be fair to say that this change marked the turn in the Liberal fortunes. There had been signs before 1906 that the Liberal effort was spent. The Labor Party, which had been a force behind liberalism for many years, was organizing itself separately in the political as well as the industrial field. The Liberal leaders were beginning to find themselves forced to defend their measures not merely against the attacks of the Conservatives but against the Labor section, dissatisfied with the progress that was being made. Sir Joseph Ward, less a man of the people than Mr. Seddon had been, did little to check the new tendencies. He had been a member of the Liberal Ministry but he had not the vision of his

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POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN NEW ZEALAND

Parties Appear to Lack Ideas and Initiative, and New Progressive Party of Liberals and Reformers Is Evolving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The close of the war finds New Zealand generally in a state of confusion. A general election must be held within the next few months, but even the oldest fighters in the political arena are uncertain about the result. Old party lines are disappearing, and the old parties appear to lack ideas and initiative. That may seem a surprising statement to come from a country that for very many years gave the world an example of legislative progress and social reform, but it does not exaggerate.

The impetus that carried the Dominion a long way forward has spent itself, and the force that will restore that impetus has yet to be developed, though there are indications of its coming. Perhaps the truth is that the country is being taught the folly of relying upon men and forgetting fundamentals.

Between 1872 and 1912 New Zealand had two "continuous ministries." The Conservatives were in office from 1872 until 1891, and then the Liberals held the reins of political power from 1891 until 1912. The personnel of ministries changed, but in effect there were two governments during that period of 40 years, a Conservative government, which stood for class interests, the protection of capital and property and the maintenance of old social conditions; and a Liberal government, which stood for radical social and industrial reform and which made New Zealand famous for experimental legislation. Naturally the boundaries between the two parties were not as sharply defined in fact as they were in the popular imagination.

What Liberals Gave

The Conservatives were not always resisting progress and the Liberals were not always moving forward as fast as they ought to do. But speaking broadly, the Liberals represented the "masses" and the Conservatives stood for the "classes." The Liberals gave New Zealand state regulation of working hours and wages, industrial arbitration, workers' compensation for accidents, state inspection of factories and workshops, state insurance and state mines, female franchise, state loans to settlers and workers, compulsory acquisition of land by the State for close settlement, limitation of shop and office hours of work, pensions, widows' pensions, the graduated land tax, and a hundred other industrial and social reforms.

Mr. Seddon, New Zealand's greatest statesman, in 1906, was succeeded in the premiership by Sir Joseph Ward, but it would not be fair to say that this change marked the turn in the Liberal fortunes. There had been signs before 1906 that the Liberal effort was spent. The Labor Party, which had been a force behind liberalism for many years, was organizing itself separately in the political as well as the industrial field. The Liberal leaders were beginning to find themselves forced to defend their measures not merely against the attacks of the Conservatives but against the Labor section, dissatisfied with the progress that was being made. Sir Joseph Ward, less a man of the people than Mr. Seddon had been, did little to check the new tendencies. He had been a member of the Liberal Ministry but he had not the vision of his

old chief. He won the election of 1908 and was just able to retain office after the election of 1911, though his majority had practically disappeared. In 1912 he resigned and a government was formed by Mr. W. F. Massey, the leader of the so-called Reform Party, the lineal successor of the old Conservative Party.

Wolf in Lamb's Skin

A few words are necessary concerning the Reform Party. The Liberals insisted that the party was simply the Conservative Party under a new name—the wolf in the lamb's skin. It was true that the Reform Party contained all that was left of the Conservative Party, after 21 years spent in the cold shades of opposition, but the former Conservatives had learned a good deal in those years. They were reconciled to most of the changes that had been made and they were even prepared to support some further progress if thereby they could stave off the demands of the Radical and Labor extremists. They had several proposals that appealed to the country population, notably the concession of the freehold to Crown tenants. The Liberals, who had spent many millions of pounds on the acquisition of land for settlement and the sub-division of public land, had insisted that the freehold must remain with the State, though the tenant was given security of tenure. The first Liberal lease had a period of 999 years, without increase of rent during that immense period. A later lease was continuous, but provided for a revaluation and adjustment of rent every 33 or 66 years, with full protection for the tenant's own improvements. The rapid increase of the value of country lands had created large good will in connection with these leases, and the offer of the freehold, at the original valuation, naturally was highly attractive to the tenants, while the idea of the freehold attracted the country population generally. Mr. Massey and his colleagues were prepared to make progress in various directions and they gave early proofs of their good intentions.

Mr. Massey held office until the election of 1914. That election gave him a majority of one or two votes in a house of 80 members, with a large Liberal opposition and a small Labor group arrayed against him. The war had begun and the parliamentary conditions were scarcely workable. Another election could be held, but it was fairly clear that neither of the old parties would gain anything by such a step. The country, as a matter of fact, was showing signs of weariness with the old party quarrels and was giving some attention to the assertion of the Labor Party that there really was no difference between Liberals and Reformers. Over in Australia a somewhat similar situation had led to the combination of the Liberals and Conservatives against Labor.

Forming National Government
Mr. Massey retained office until 1915, and then he arranged with Sir Joseph Ward for the formation of the

national government. This government, containing six ministers from each of the parties, was to concentrate attention on the successful prosecution of New Zealand's share of the war, party politics, and contentious proposals were to be suspended. It was realized later that this spelled political stagnation.

The national government has held office since 1915. The general election that should have taken place in 1917 was postponed until the close of the war. Mr. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward are both away at present, attending the Peace Conference. The country is told that they are going to separate when they return, that the old party divisions are to be restored. But obviously this is impossible. The two leaders, having shared responsibility for four years, cannot get back to the old position. If they will not permanently join forces, the reasons are personal and are not shared by an important section of their followers. Already a new progressive party, composed of Liberal and Reform elements is in the making. Labor has won the last two by-elections and is going to fight hard at the coming general election. Neither of the old parties has a policy before the people at present. If they fight one another at the polls, Labor almost certainly will hold the balance of power in the new Parliament.

Predictions are rash, but the indications are that presently we shall once more see two political parties in this country and that one of them will be Labor. The party that is to stand against politically organized Labor will have to have force, vision, and ideals. The one thing certain is that New Zealand is faced by a period of political unrest and that this unrest is likely to react unpleasantly in the industrial field. A great leader is needed.

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THE ROTHBAND SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Robert Horne recently attended a meeting of the committee of members of both Houses of Parliament interested in the employment of disabled men on the lines of the Rothband scheme. Mr. T. P. O'Connor presided. Sir Robert stated that the scheme of a national roll of employers would be adopted in essence, subject to modifications and additions, when the government plans for dealing with the problem of the disabled were completed.

ONE UNION FOR DISCHARGED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A large audience listened to an address in connection with the Industrial Reconstruction Council at Tower Hill, when Col. E. Pottinger, D. S. O., appealed to discharged men of the fighting forces to form one big union, free of politics and political influence, with Sir Douglas Haig as president. He thought that by such methods their grievances would be more speedily settled.



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FRENCH MODEL GOWNS

NON-BRAHMIN CAUSE
IN SOUTHERN INDIA

Deputation to British Government
From Madras Wants Communal Representation Through Communal Electorates

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—During the past week, four Indian gentlemen arrived in London in connection with the Indian constitutional reforms. They are all non-Brahmins from Madras—Sri A. K. P. Ramaswamiengar, A. F. M. W., former Member Imperial Legislative Council, and Havelock Moolji Nair, former Member Madras Legislative Council, represent the landlords and landholders of Madras and the All-India Landholders Association; Messrs. K. V. Reddinai, High Court Vakill, and President Taluqard Elore, and A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, High Court Vakill and Secretary South Indian Liberal Federation, represent the twenty-seven millions of non-Brahmins of Southern India.

Interviewed by a representative of the Christian Science Monitor, Sri A. K. P. Reddi said that he came to London with his friends from Madras to represent the cause of the non-Brahmins of that Province, who number nearly twenty-eight millions. He was a follower of Dr. Nair, and now has to do a great portion of the work of the deputation, the main object of which is to secure for the non-Brahmins of Madras communal representation through communal electorates. "But I do not think the Southborough Committee would recommend that the question shall be decided in India after the present bill comes law," asked his interviewer, Mr. Reddi.

"That is exactly our complaint," said Mr. Reddi. "You have probably heard that the non-Brahmins of Madras found themselves unable to give evidence before that committee, because of its being packed with Brahmins who were known to be hostile to our interests, while it contained non-Brahmin representatives. More than 20 public meetings were held in great places in the Province protesting against the packed nature of the committee, and praying for the formation of a non-Brahmin therein. Telegrams were sent to the Viceroy and the Governor to that effect. Our prayers became a cry in the wilderness, and the non-Brahmin Congress, in two successive sessions, passed unanimous resolutions deciding that we should not give evidence before the committee. In consequence of this, the great leader, Dr. Nair, Dewan of Mysore, P. Theodoraya Chettiar, Sri A. K. P. Ramaswamiengar, and others, now here myself, and others, did not accept the invitation of the Government to give evidence before that committee. Advantage was taken of this, and Lord Southborough's committee were pre-empted upon, presumably by the Brahmin members thereof, to shelve the question in the manner they did. Of course Lord Southborough and the others who accompanied him from England did not and could not know the peculiar conditions of our Province, and they could not see the net which was spread for them by the Brahmin oligarchy, and they fell into the trap."

"Now I will tell you why we do not give evidence before the committee. The question left open to be decided by the Indian Government or local government, or for the matter of that, by the Secretary of State, the first place, any delay in the matter will lead to serious consequences. Non-Brahmin feeling in India is on the tip of expectation. If the question is not decided now by this joint committee, it will be impossible to say to what extent the demand may prevail. You cannot have a great reform scheme," said Mr. Reddi, with some vehemence, "while the non-Brahmins, who pay almost the entire taxes of the Province, and who, collectively, own the bulk of the property in the presidency, are seeing the inauguration of these reforms. It is to Brahmin oligarchy."

Under such circumstances you can see how we do not want the question to be decided by the Indian Government or local government, or for the matter of that, by the Secretary of State, the first place, any delay in the matter will lead to serious consequences. Non-Brahmin feeling in India is on the tip of expectation. If the question is not decided now by this joint committee, it will be impossible to say to what extent the demand may prevail. You cannot have a great reform scheme," said Mr. Reddi, with some vehemence, "while the non-Brahmins, who pay almost the entire taxes of the Province, and who, collectively, own the bulk of the property in the presidency, are seeing the inauguration of these reforms. It is to Brahmin oligarchy."

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Ramaswamiengar, and through him to Mrs. Besant. All the three Madras representatives in the Imperial legislative council are Brahmins, and to Lord Chelmsford his India is his legislative council.

"In the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, in spite of its enormous length, nothing was said about our great party and its demands, save for a passing, sneering, remark that, being in a vast majority, we wanted protection through communal representation. In one of his speeches in England Mr. Montagu, while saying that the question was open to be discussed before the Southborough Committee, added that he himself did not swerve a hair's breadth from the position which he originally took against the idea of communal representation. Lord Chelmsford, in an important speech in the Imperial Legislative Council, while promising the Muhammadans and the Civil Service that their interests would be fully safeguarded, had not even a single word of encouragement to say to the great non-Brahmin community of Madras. When our great leader, Dr. Nair, came here last year, he was promptly muzzled, though only for a short time. To crown all, the Southborough Committee was packed with two Brahmins who were known to be hostile to our interests, while it did not contain a single non-Brahmin, as I have already told you."

"In the present bill itself, no mention is made of communal representation for us, while it provides for the separate representation of the Muhammadans, Indian Christians, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, and the Pan-chamas, and the seats which are supposed to be open to us are coolly relegated to the column headed general electorates in Schedule I, thus practically refusing us what we want. Such is the attitude of Mr. Montagu and of Lord Chelmsford."

MILITARY EFFORT
OF JUGO-SLAVIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Official figures now available serve to illustrate the magnitude of the military effort made by the Jugo-Slavs as a whole during the world war.

Serbia mobilized in July, 1914, 489,500 men. In September, 1914, she had under her flag 532,710, and in August, 1915, 572,121. She mobilized in all, during the war, from July 1 to October, 1915, 707,343 men, which means 24 per cent of her total population, or 40 per cent of her male population.

If one adds all the Jugo-Slav volunteers from Austria-Hungary who formed special units fighting on the Russian, Salonika, and Rumanian fronts, as well as those who fought in small units or individually in the American, French, and Italian armies, this number is considerably greater. Serbia formed, with Jugo-Slav volunteers, an army corps of two divisions, which amounted to 40,000 men. After the Rumanian catastrophe 15,000 men of that corps were brought to the Salonika front; they composed there the Jugo-Slav division which was covered with glory during the offensive of September, 1918. In addition, 10,000 volunteers from America, France, Italy, and Russia arrived on the Salonika front, where they were employed to reinforce the Serbian units actually in existence there. If to this figure is added the number of the men who fought on the other fronts of the allied armies, it can be said that at least 100,000 Jugo-Slav volunteers fought with the Allies against the common enemy.

The losses sustained by the Jugo-Slav forces were enormous, totaling, according to official figures, 292,342.

SUFFRAGE BILL IN HOLLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The bill granting active and passive suffrage to women has been passed in the First Chamber by 34 votes to 5.

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PROVINCIAL SYSTEM
IN SOUTH AFRICA

Efficacy of the System in the Union Depends Upon Whether It Really Fulfills the Work of the Local Government

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 8.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Professor Walker continues his discussion of provincial government in South Africa (communicated to the Educational News) in the following manner: "There are two main schools of opinion in the Union as to the efficacy of the provincial system thus instituted. Does it really fulfill the work of local government? Is it soundly financed? The two questions are really one, for they can both be answered by a definition of local government. Some say that the provincial councils are instituted merely to relieve the union government of certain duties, and that therefore the union government should find the money; others say that they are an attempt at real local government, and should therefore find a fair proportion of the money themselves. For the essence of real local government is that the people in the local area raise and spend money for local purposes. The Cape alone has true local government outside the municipalities. In the other provinces money is supplied from the provincial treasuries. This money is raised by direct taxation only, for the main sources of indirect taxation, customs, and excise would have perpetuated those internal customs barriers which it was so necessary to remove for the peace and prosperity of the Union. The Financial Relations Act of 1913 is a compromise between the two ways of looking at the provincial system. It was bound to be so, because that system is a compromise between federal state government and true local government. The union government subsidizes the provinces on a pound-for-pound basis on their normal expenditure, including increases of not more than 7½ per cent on the previous year's outgoings. It further supplies one-third of any sums spent in excess of that amount. Special arrangements are made in the case of all four provinces—another federal feature. The large sums raised annually by really local taxation in the Cape division, rural and native councils, and school boards, sums which in 1913-14 amounted to £601,708, or as much as the whole assigned and provincial taxes levied in the Transvaal, are included in the total on which the union government pays pound for pound. The native Labor registration fees go to the Transvaal provincial treasury; while the Orange Free State and Natal receive a special annual grant of £100,000 each."

Shortcomings of System
The mere variation in size of the area under identical institutions in South Africa shows that our provincial system cannot fulfill these conditions, unless it be admitted that Cape provincial councils are seven times as able as those of Natal and five times as broad-minded as those of the Free State. Conversely, if the 277,000 square miles of the Cape is the proper area for local government, what are Natal, the Free State, and the Transvaal doing with three similar provincial governments for their joint 193,000 square miles?

The anomaly is worse when education—the sheet anchor of the provincial system—is considered. This is divided between the central government, which takes higher education (undefined), and the provincial government, which takes the rest. One bad compromise forced the fathers of our Constitution into two more. Technical education and the training of teachers are both partitioned out. Hence the difficulty of carrying any homogeneous scheme for the whole Union; hence the difference in payment and status of teachers in the various provinces. The very teachers' certificates, other than the first class, have a provincial rather than a national value. Further, native affairs were specifically reserved for the union government; yet native education, which is certainly not 'higher,' falls to the provinces.

"Generally speaking, in keeping with the policy pursued in Great Britain, the district councils would be saddled with specific duties, for the discharge of each of which the central government would give a grant-in-aid, provided the duties were satisfactorily performed. These bodies, assisted by the municipal and divisional councils, were to discharge local duties with full local knowledge and a large measure of local responsibility, under the friendly guidance of national departments responsible for broad lines of policy to the national Parliament. Mr. Merriman was right when he told the convention that a strong central government should be able to foster a healthy system of local government. It is still more certain that a strong central government is only possible in a free country where there is a healthy system of local government. The Union is still waiting for it."

Opening for Public Men

"Defenders of the provincial council say that they were a necessary compromise in 1909, though that does not establish the case for the same necessity in 1919; that they give an opening to public-spirited men who cannot find their way to Parliament, though it may be suggested that such men would find an equally good outlet for their energies on municipal, divisional or, better still, the proposed large district councils; that they are capable of much more rapid legislation than is possible in an overburdened bi-cameral Parliament, though this begs the two questions as to whether the legislation is not rather hasty than rapid and whether bodies dealing with smaller areas would not do really better work; finally, that they provide the necessary local variety in a large country, though it may well be retorted that they do not supply enough."

"Opponents of the system say that they destroy the unitary character of the Union by perpetuating the old boundaries and capitals; and that the

method of election and procedure in the councils is parliamentary and not in keeping with the local duties assigned to them. The provinces are too small to be national, too large in most cases to be really local. The Cape Province contains 277,000 square miles, that is, twice the size of the United Kingdom; the Transvaal, 110,000; the Orange Free State, 50,000; Natal 35,000. The problem of reconciling national cohesion with local liberty is world-wide; but it can never be solved unless men realize that true local government must be carried on by men immediately concerned with the locality, living under the actual conditions with which they are dealing, responsible for an area which is not too large to prevent them having full local knowledge and local interest in their work. Such areas should be more or less homogeneous, with a strong community of social and economic interests, with good transport facilities and geographical unity. They must be large enough to furnish a fair supply of competent men and sufficient financial resources for the work in hand."

Shortcomings of System
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HOLLAND AND AFRICAN FARMERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—A delegation from the Federated Farmers Cooperative Association of South Africa has arrived in Holland and has been received in audience by the Minister for Agriculture and Foreign Affairs. Its purpose is to improve commercial relations between South Africa and Holland.

POSSIBLE EXODUS
IN ARRAS REGION

Owing to Neglect to Provide Proper Shelter, Thousands of People Are Homeless

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—For a third time the inhabitants of those regions of the north of France where so many battles were fought, may be obliged to leave their native soil. And it is to be feared that this time their departure will be final, in spite of the irresistible love for the "little country" which brought them back in the face of everything to those sad ruins scattered over a chaotic countryside, still covered with shell holes, mines, and ruined trenches.

The duty of removing these homeless ones will be the work of those who were appointed to aid the refugees to remake their homes, to restore the economic and industrial prosperity of a country which was formerly so rich and prosperous, to reconstruct the destroyed factories and cultivate the land torn to pieces by shell fire.

Demand for Huts

Recently about a hundred of the mayors of the communes of the Pas-de-Calais met together in Arras, and drew up the following statement:

"The mayors of the district of Arras, in joint meeting at the seat of the Association for the Defense of the Interests of Arras and Its District, after having listened to Mr. Coudonier, architect and member of the institute, in a conference on the reconstruction of the destroyed communes, after examining the situation, unanimously declare themselves to be in favor of the creation of cooperative reconstruction societies. But believing that the creation of these cooperative societies is only possible if the homeless inhabitants remain in their communes, and that their presence in these same communes is only possible if they possess sufficient shelter; that, on the other hand, the promises of the Administration on this subject have not been put into execution they express the wish that a sufficient number of huts may be furnished to the communes without delay, otherwise an evacuation of the district in September must be faced."

Eight months have passed since the northern departments of France were liberated from the yoke of the enemy, and two organizations, the Ministry of the Liberated Regions and the Ministry of Industrial Reconstruction, have been ordered to come to the help of these unfortunate regions.

12,000 Amid Ruins

The question of providing roofs under which the refugee families can be sheltered, is, however, the most pressing consideration. From the moment of their deliverance, the families of Arras did not wait to be assured of a shelter; they crowded little that in their martyred city there was not a single house which was not riddled by shell fire; they came back to struggle courageously, to reconstruct without complaint that which they had acquired during past generations. And twelve thousand of them are living today amidst the tottering ruins of their brave city.

In order to help them, Mr. Lebrun, Minister of the Liberated Regions, had allotted to them a section of the Service of Work of Prime Urgency, which was charged, as its name indicates, with supplying the most pressing needs for clearing and for distributing huts as temporary dwellings.

It is better not to speak of the clearing up of the ruins of Arras. In spite of a squad of German prisoners, who were put to work there, were it not for the presence of the courageous citi-

zens, who live like veritable troglodytes, the town would be in practically the same state as it was on the last day of the bombardment. Almost every day there are houses falling in. The town should have been cleared immediately by running small trolleys through the streets, and by employing a sufficient number of hands.

Extemporized Homes

If one visits the suburbs and villages in the country around Arras, one sees peasants who have come back to the place where formerly there were farms, and, by making use of a piece of wall still standing, have built a hut against it with their hands, using all their ingenuity to procure materials from the abandoned trenches, and even risking being shot at by sentinels when they come to recover boards and planks which were once taken from the ruins of their own homes.

Some have managed to procure pieces of sheet iron, and have constructed huts with curved roofs which they call metros or half-moons. These are the privileged ones, for they can brave rain and snow. But it will not be possible for most of the others to pass the winter in the temporary huts which they now occupy. So these poor peasants are obliged to face the possibility of exodus in September, although they are so willing and anxious to work for the restoration of their country.

The Service of Work of Prime Urgency is responsible for this state of things. There is no lack of huts, and these could be brought and set up for the use of the poor people who, otherwise, will have to leave their own country altogether, thereby retarding and perhaps even preventing the reconstruction of these regions which have been so badly used by the war.

RECEPTION TO SUDANESE CHIEFS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Great interest was evinced recently in the visit to Buckingham Palace of the special Sudanese mission, representing the chiefs of the various tribes in the Sudan, and a considerable number of people collected round the gates to witness the arrival of the members of the deputation in their picturesque native dress. The deputation, which was headed by Sir Said Ali El Morghani, was received by the King and Queen. A loyal address was delivered in Arabic, Sir Reginald Wingate acting as interpreter. In the course of the address which Sir Said Ali El Morghani read, he congratulated the King on the victory of the allied armies, and said that the people of the Sudan fully realized that this war was different from the wars of the past. In those days, wars only decided the fate of belligerent nations, but this war was to decide the future of all weak nations, amongst which was the Sudan. It was a war between right and wrong, and by the victory of the allied arms, right defeated wrong. Before leaving, a member of the deputation, son of the former Mahdi, presented to His Majesty a gold sword. The sword is a representation of a legendary weapon supposed to have been sent down from heaven, and is only surrendered as a token of submission. The King first accepted the sword, and then returned it to him. The King conferred decorations on each member of the mission, which included representatives of the religious chiefs of the Sudan, officials of the Muhammadan court, and the administrative chiefs of the Sudan Government.

The question of providing roofs under which the refugee families can be sheltered, is, however, the most pressing consideration. From the moment of their deliverance, the families of Arras did not wait to be assured of a shelter; they crowded little that in their martyred city there was not a single house which was not riddled by shell fire; they came back to struggle courageously, to reconstruct without complaint that which they had acquired during past generations. And twelve thousand of them are living today amidst the tottering ruins of their brave city.

In order to help them, Mr. Lebrun, Minister of the Liberated Regions, had allotted to them a section of the Service of Work of Prime Urgency, which was charged, as its name indicates, with supplying the most pressing needs for clearing and for distributing huts as temporary dwellings. It is better not to speak of the clearing up of the ruins of Arras. In spite of a squad of German prisoners, who were put to work there, were it not for the presence of the courageous citi-

TRADE OPENING
FOR UNITED STATES

Russians in Need of Manufactured Articles, Says President of Volunteer Fleet—Japanese Are Seeking Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"If American business men do not go into Russia at once with long term credits and carry on, for the present, at least, trade by means of barter, that is sending manufactured articles, also farm and other implements, into the country in exchange for raw materials, then Japan or Germany will get control of Russian trade," according to Nicholas Gherassimoff, president of the Russian volunteer fleet, who has just arrived in the United States en route from headquarters of the Koltchak Government at Omsk to London, where he has been commissioned to seek the return of the 10 vessels of the fleet requisitioned by Great Britain during the war, also the payment of the charter charges which, on some 80,000 tons deadweight, is estimated to amount to approximately \$400,000 a month. These charges have been accumulating since the beginning of 1918, it was said.

"American business men, if they will send manufactured goods into Russia at once, can remove the temporary antagonism against the United States. The Russian people distrust Japan and prefer dealing with the United States, but if Japan gets control of markets there as she is trying to do, she will create a monopoly which will bar out Americans. Japan is even trying to get control of municipal public utilities and is at present trying to get a concession in Vladivostok for a trolley line and power plant," continued Mr. Gherassimoff, in an interview with a group of newspaper representatives.

"The peasants in Siberia have vast quantities of raw materials, such as wool, flax, hides, fur peltry, bristles, and antimony, but they lack all kinds of manufactured goods. Their plows and other implements are worn out and must be replaced at once. They can do without more trolley lines, but they must have manufactures and tools. Both the United States and Japan, just a few weeks ago were buying great quantities of furs."

"Siberian peasants probably have large stores of gold and silver coins hidden away, but the country is so flooded with paper money that trade by barter is absolutely necessary now; it is the only way that the peasants will do business, money means nothing to them. They have been promised so many things and have been disappointed that they demand to see the actual goods."

NEW SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLINE, Massachusetts.—At the meeting of the Brookline school committee last evening Oscar C. Gallagher, headmaster of the Roxbury High School and a member of Harvard Alumni, class of 1896, was elected superintendent of schools for the town of Brookline, to succeed George I. Aldrich, who resigned last spring and who was appointed superintendent emeritus. Mr. Gallagher will assume his duties on Oct. 1.

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| 7 Footwear | 27 Lamp Shades |
| 8 Underclothing | 28 Silver and Electro-Plate |
| 9 Underskirts | 29 Leather Goods |
| 10 Rest Gowns and Dressing Gowns | 30 Stationery |
| 11 Corsets | 31 Toys and Games |
| 12 Woven Underwear | 32 Toilet Goods |
| 13 Hosiery | 33 Real Jewellery |
| 14 Gloves | 34 Fancy Jewellery |
| 15 Lace and Ribbons | 35 Baby Linen |
| 16 Sunshades and Umbrellas | 36 Boys' Outfitting |
| 17 Scarves and Tams | 37 Girls' Outfitting |
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HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

ARGUMENTS HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Special Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Hearings on the suits of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors and J. V. Dittmore and J. V. Dittmore v. the Christian Science Board of Directors, resumed before a master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, yesterday.

In accordance with the notice filed in this newspaper May 21, the Christian Science Monitor gives below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

THIRTIETH DAY
424, Court House, Boston, Massachusetts
Sept. 8, 1919.

The Master—Counsel may proceed as ready.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, at the last hearing, the situation with respect to the works of Mrs. Eddy, as I recall it, in this case, Counsel for the directors was to indicate to the counsel for the trustees portions of those works that the directors might rely upon either argument or in brief. The task of the trustees was to determine the value of the works, and because it was a difficult task to anticipate just what might need in answer to the arguments that the trustees might advance. We were not able to send counsel for the trustees our selections at Saturday of last week. I feel it unfortunate, if Your Honor please, that we were not able to pick up the works of Mrs. Eddy and to pick up particular ones as the ones upon which we rely, and I would like to have this understanding: Instead of this time being compelled to pick up the ones and argue that they are valuable or have a bearing on the case, to allow the books to be considered in evidence, with permission of the Court to examine them, and the understanding that counsel either side, either in brief or in argument, may quote any portions of them as they deem pertinent to the issue, then, as when quoted, and the Court decide the case, the Court may determine their admissibility. The Court—I hear no objection.

Mr. Whipple—While that is a somewhat unusual and I may say, extraordinary way of offering evidence, we have no objection to it provided it is understood that after we once know what you rely on, after we once have your quotations, when you come finally, we may have opportunity to reply to or comment upon what we are so advised. Otherwise, it seems that we ought not to go into argument without knowing what evidence is in the case and what we rely upon to prove our case.

Mr. Krauthoff—They will certainly adhere to in our written brief that any file and counsel will have a good opportunity to reply to them. Mr. Whipple—Then if they are already in your written brief, why don't you now state them?

Mr. Krauthoff—They are not now in our written brief.

Mr. Whipple—I understood you were in your written brief and to submit at this argument. Was not that the Master's understanding?

Mr. Krauthoff—That was my understanding.

Mr. Whipple—We were not limited by the brief that we would file this morning. That was my understanding. We were to have further opportunity to reply to whatever was put out in argument today.

Mr. Whipple—I understood that you were to file a supplementary brief, and that was exactly in rebuttal, but I do not understand that this uncertainty as to what your evidence was that you were going to rely on was prolonged any longer. I certainly did understand that you were going to our argument and then put your evidence afterward to meet it. I cannot consent to that arrangement.

Mr. Krauthoff—Then we offer the same that I submitted to counsel. Mr. Whipple—I beg pardon?

Mr. Krauthoff—We offer the citations that we have submitted to counsel.

Mr. Whipple—Well, if you will fix a date your citations by any means, or letter or anything else, we shall not make any particular objection to your having them. It is uncertainty, this delay in closing our case, that we object to.

Mr. Krauthoff—We offer the citations that we submitted to counsel on Friday.

Mr. Whipple—The right to do that, was reserved to you when you heard the hearing of the evidence. Mr. Whipple—We do not at all admit the materiality of these citations. We have not had a chance to read them, and very likely we shall avail ourselves of the opportunity, but they come within the time with which we closed the case, and we cannot take them now and that Your Honor please read or refer to them.

Mr. Thompson—In view of this fact, if Your Honor please, that no list or number of the sort has been submitted to us, I assume that none of evidence is offered on any issue by these defendants and Mr. Dittmore. We have not the slightest idea of what this paper contains, and never seen it.

Mr. Krauthoff—We are not offering them on any issue between Mr. Dittmore and the other defendants.

Mr. Thompson—That is satisfactory. Mr. Krauthoff—If we had we should have sent them to Mr. Thompson. Now, at the same time, if Your Honor please, we have made with respect to articles that appear in the periodicals published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, and under that reservation we desire to offer at this time the article on "The Mother Church," by William R. Rathvon, appearing in The Christian Science Journal for January, 1911, in the 27th volume of The Christian Science Journal, at pages 653 and following.

I have no desire to take the time of the Court to read this, nor am I asking that it be set out in the record in full at this time. We offer it as one that we desire to refer to in the brief that we may file. It related to the relation of The Mother Church to the branch churches.

Mr. Whipple—Well, we cannot understand how, under any theory of the law or anything else a self-serving declaration of one of these defendants about any issue in this case can be admissible. We think it is too plain to require any argument, that any such article, as that is not admissible. We are not unwilling that Your Honor should read it if you feel that you ought to at some time, and rule upon it, and that it be taken now de bene, without further discussion.

Article in The Christian Science Journal, January, 1911, 27th volume of The Christian Science Journal, page 653, entitled "The Mother Church," is Exhibit 808.

Mr. Krauthoff—We desire also under the same arrangement to offer the article entitled "Now and Then," by Mrs. Eddy, as it appears in the fifth volume of The Christian Science Sentinel, at page 620, on May 30, 1903.

Article entitled "Now and Then," by Mrs. Eddy, in fifth volume of Sentinel, page 620, is Exhibit 809.

Mr. Krauthoff—There is one paragraph in that article that we think is vital, and I would like to read that into the record.

"A book by Benjamin Willis Newton called 'Thoughts on the Apocalypse,' published in London, England, in 1853, was presented to me in 1903 by Mr. Marcus Holmes. This was the first that I had ever heard of it. When scanning its interesting pages, my attention was arrested by the following: 'The church at Jerusalem, like a sun in the center of its system, had other churches, like so many planets, revolving around it. It was strictly a mother and a ruling church.' According to his description, the church of Jerusalem seems to prefigure The Mother Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston."

We desire to offer a statement by Mrs. Eddy in The Christian Science Journal for April, 1898, Volume 16, page 1.

Article in The Christian Science Journal, April, 1898, Volume 16, page 1, by Mrs. Eddy, "To Whom It Concerns," is Exhibit 810.

[Exhibit 810]

"To Whom It Concerns: In reply to letters questioning the consistency of Christian Scientists taking pay for their labors, and hoping to relieve the questioner's perplexity, I will say—After four years from my discovery of Christian Science, while taking no remuneration for my labors, and healing all manner of diseases, I was confronted with the fact of no monetary means left where-with to hire a hall in which to speak, or to establish a Christian Science Home for indigent students (which I yearned to do), or even to meet my own current expenses, and halted from necessity."

"I had cast my all into the treasury of Truth, but where were the means with which to carry on a Cause? To desert the Cause never occurred to me, but nobody then wanted Christian Science, nor gave it a half penny. Though sorely oppressed I was above begging, and knew well the priceless worth of what had been bestowed without money or price. Just then God stretched forth His hand. He it was that bade me do what I did, and it prospered at every step. I wrote 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,' taught students for a tuition of \$300 each, and seldom taught without having charity scholars, sometimes a dozen or upwards in one class. Afterwards, with touching tenderness, those very students sent me the full tuition money. However, I returned this money with love, but it was again mailed to me in letters begging me to accept it, saying, 'Your teachings are worth much more to me than money can be.'"

"It was thus that I learned the means wherewith to start a Christian Science Home for the poor worthy students, to establish a Metaphysical College, to plant our first magazine, to purchase the site for a church edifice, to give my church The Christian Science Journal, and to keep 'the wolves in sheep's clothing,' preying upon my pearls, from clogging the wheels of Christian Science."

"The great Master first sent forth his students, taking no scrip for their journey; next, per contra, he bade them take scrip therefore, saying, 'The laborer is worthy of his hire.' Can we find a better example for our lives than that of our Master? Why did he send forth his students first without, and then with, provision for their expenses? Doubtless to test the effect of both methods on mankind. That he preferred the latter is evident, since we have no hint of his changing this direction, and that his Divine wisdom should temper human affairs is plainly set forth in the Scriptures. Till Christian Scientists give all their time to spiritual things, live without eating, and obtain their money from a fish-mouth, they must earn it. In order to help mankind with it. All systems of religion stand on this basis."

"The law and the Gospel—Christian, civil, and educational means—manufacture, agriculture, tariff, and revenue subsist on demand and supply regulated by a government currency, whereby each is provided for and maintained. What, then, can a man sustain it? Either his life must be a miracle that scares folks, or his truth not worth a cent."

"MARY BAKER G. EDDY." Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, we are unable to see how that declaration, which is certainly an important one in a great many aspects, touches even the fringes of this controversy. If Your Honor felt that that was so, it might be disposed of by being excluded.

The Master—I think I will let Mr. Krauthoff put it in as he has reserved the right to refer to any passages which he desires.

Mr. Krauthoff—And in that connection I desire to call attention to the fact that that article—

The Master—No; I think you had better not call attention to anything now, Mr. Krauthoff. Please proceed and put in all you desire to put in under the reservation to which you have referred.

Mr. Krauthoff—That is what I was doing, Your Honor.

The Master—You may argue later. Mr. Krauthoff—I am not arguing now.

The Master—Calling attention seems to me to amount to argument. Now, go on and put in everything that is not in that you desire to put in.

Mr. Krauthoff—I offer the same article from the book entitled "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," on pages 12-14, for the purpose of showing that the article appeared in Miscellany. We now offer an article from the July Christian Science Journal, Volume 16, page 294, in which the editor says:

"In the April, 1898, Journal, the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, speaking of the financial problem as she experienced it, says—

And then he quotes from this article, and he continues:

"The donation of the valuable lot of ground to The Mother Church."

The Master—This is the editor? Mr. Krauthoff—This is the editor, yes, if Your Honor please. We offer it as a statement.

The Master—I do not recollect any reservation or leave to put in statements by the editor.

Mr. Krauthoff—The reservation was leave to offer any article from the publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Mr. Whipple—Well, let us refer to it; we have the record right here. Can you point that out?

The Master—I do not see why we should consider statements by an editor.

Mr. Krauthoff—Why, they are offered, if Your Honor please—

The Master—Statements by Mrs. Eddy may stand on a different basis.

Mr. Krauthoff—The reason we offer the statements of the editor, if Your Honor please, is upon the theory that they appear in the publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Master—Well, take it for granted that they did. What then?

Mr. Krauthoff—Hence it is a statement made by the plaintiffs and their predecessors in title as to this being a gift to The Mother Church.

Mr. Whipple—It has never been disputed in this case that it was a gift to The Mother Church.

The Master—I presume that is true. Mr. Whipple—I find it very difficult to realize and understand the intellectual operations of Mr. Krauthoff on that subject.

The Master—Do you object, Mr. Whipple, to his reading this statement?

Mr. Whipple—Yes. It seems to me it is simply piling up the record. It ought not to be done.

Mr. Krauthoff—Having regard to the form of the objection as taken, I shall not offer it further. I offer also, if Your Honor please, the article which I first offered from Mrs. Eddy, "Miscellany," pages 214, 215, to the end of the paragraph "not worth a cent," entitled "The Laborer and His Hire," to show that the article thus entitled also appeared in "Miscellany." Now, may I have that paper, Mr. Whipple?

[Mr. Whipple hands paper to Mr. Krauthoff.]

Mr. Krauthoff—Now, if Your Honor please, you will recall that we offered a document which we said was in the writing of Mr. Eustace. We are now advised that it is in his writing, and we desire to offer a witness for the purpose of showing the time and place and circumstances under which the paper was read, unless that be admitted. It was read at the General Association of Teachers, of which Mr. Eustace was a member, held at Eustace in the year 1904, and we offer that as a statement of one of the plaintiffs as to the relation of these directors of The Mother Church to the Christian Science movement.

The Master—I hear no objection. Mr. Krauthoff (reading)—"Under the general head of 'Unity of Action' I have been assigned the topic—"

The Master—Are you going to read all of it?

Mr. Krauthoff—It is not very long. If Your Honor please, and I think it is of such importance that I am justified in asking Your Honor to hear me read it.

Mr. Whipple—There are four or five pages, aren't there, closely written?

The Master—I suggest that you let the stenographers copy it.

Mr. Krauthoff—It will appear then in full in the record? That will be satisfactory.

The Master—I suppose it has been marked already as an exhibit for identification?

Mr. Krauthoff—I don't recall; at least, it bears no mark. I offer it, Your Honor.

[The paper offered by Mr. Krauthoff is marked Exhibit 811, and reads as follows:]

[Copy of Exhibit 811.]

"Under the general head of 'Unity of Action,' I have been assigned the topic 'Loyalty to and support of the constituted authorities.'"

"This subject touches a resounding chord in the heart of every Christian Scientist. He loves loyalty, and no support does he feel is too great to render for the countless benefits he has received."

"The organization of Church of Christ, Scientist, stands before the world as a spiritual army waging a war of extermination against every form of sin, sickness, death, and materiality. Its weapons of warfare are spiritual, but the same esprit de corps that animates every well disciplined and victorious army on the field of battle, animates every member of this organization, and that is, unbounded and unswerving loyalty to and support of the constituted authorities."

"It is not difficult to picture the fate that would befall an army, where this loyalty and support is lacking. His army has already furnished countless examples of the disaster that inevitably attends such a condition of affairs."

"This topic can have only one significance to the Christian Scientist—unqualified obedience, and obedience has no why? or wherefore?; it means and is the elimination of all self; it is unconditional; it is because it loves to be; it gives all time, means, and energy because it is its joy to give; it has no question or hesitation, but is ever ready to do when the word is given; it embraces no criticism but is full of confidence and quiet assurance. Obedience is but the synonym of this subject, and is expressed exactly by the poet Tennyson, in his lines:

"Thine not to reason why,
Thine not to reason why."

"Then practically what does this 'loyalty to and support of the constituted authorities' mean? Not one in this assembly, and I believe I can say without fear of contradiction, that not a single genuine student of Christian Science in the whole broad earth but is perfectly willing to accept and obey whatever our revered Leader orders, that is, whatever she puts down in black and white, and sends out to the field in such a definite form that it cannot evade it. But does such obedience constitute loyalty and support? Suppose each private in an army insisted on only obeying just exactly what the commanding general communicated directly to him. How long would that army accomplish anything? and how long would it be before the enemy knew all there was to know? Does not the commanding general have his officers through whom he puts his orders into practice, and is it the duty of the private to inquire who issued the order, and on what authority it was issued, and for what purpose? Is it not rather his duty to have such unbounded confidence in the 'constituted authority' that he instantly renders every possible loyalty and support?"

"Thus it is with our own army; the Leader of this mighty movement cannot carry on the work without competent assistance, and we have a right to conclude, and do conclude, that the same divine Love and intelligence that guided her in the writing of our textbook Science and Health is guiding, and choosing for her, those best adapted for aiding her, in the planting and care of His vineyard (Science and Health, Pref. xix), and in inaugurating whatever is needed for its welfare."

"Does not 'loyalty to and support of the constituted authority' then include 'loyalty to and support of every Board and committee that is appointed for each and all work?"

"First and foremost among these channels through which this work is performed stands the Christian Science Board of Directors. Does anyone think this board could be dispensed with? Of course not. It goes without saying, it is a necessity, and it would not be, then if it is 'constituted authority,' and must be given our unbounded loyalty and support. When this Board undertakes some work we may rest assured that work is necessary and must be done, and it is our duty to bend every energy to help carry it through. When it is finished is an excellent time to see what a wise thing it was to do, but until then all should be too busy to have time, inclination, or desire to question."

"United loyalty and support of the Christian Science Board of Directors in all its work, accompanies all loyalty to the constituted authorities. Can this loyalty be more practically exhibited at the present moment, than in the supplying at once of the necessary funds to complete the auditorium? This work belongs to the Field, and the Board of Directors should not be burdened with it. True loyalty and support on the part of every Christian Science teacher, would finish this monetary demonstration immediately. If it is our desire to do this it can be done for we are told, 'Thou openest thine hand and satisfy the desire of every living thing.'"

"The Christian Science Publishing Society is another indispensable channel of good, and is therefore constituted authority. Should it not then be vigorously supported by a wider distribution of its literature? a largely increased subscription to its periodicals? a careful contribution of articles and demonstrations for its editorial department? and an active and lively interest in furthering its usefulness along every line? Are we awake to the far-reaching labor and value of the Bible Lesson Committee? the one united need gloriously supplied. Is not this committee then constituted authority? Can we encourage too earnestly faithful study of the Quarterly? Should not the Quarterly be an adjunct of the Bible and our textbook in the hands

of every student and patient? Does not our 'loyalty to and support of the constituted authorities' include this study and its encouragement? It does and we must extend its power and influence; this extension cannot but be impeded, however, if we foster or countenance in any form the use of or the publishing of the compilation of topically arranged texts from the Scriptures, for is not this very method of arranging Scriptural texts but a subtle form of error to detract from the carefully selected Lesson Sermons as designed by the committee? Is not then our loyalty and support rightly expressed in a condemnation of this practice and its insidious attempt to wean away the students' study of the Quarterly?"

"What a change has swept over the press of the land in the last few years, and how gladly we have welcomed this change. Have we as gladly attributed it in a large degree to that wisely constituted authority, the Publication Committee? Are we supporting this committee, giving it every opportunity to do its work well and thoroughly, or are we lukewarm and uninterested, causing it much added labor? Are we supporting it with heart, purse, intelligence, and time, or are we waiting a more convenient season? If such is our thought, can we truthfully say we believe in and practice 'loyalty to and support of the constituted authorities,' and so in-dorse and uphold 'unity of action' as the watchword of our Cause? Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams."

Mr. Krauthoff—That is all, Your Honor.

Mr. Thompson—There is just one piece of evidence, if Your Honor please, that we are in a little bit of doubt about. In running over the record I cannot find whether the Twenty-Eighth Edition of the Manual was formally and technically admitted in evidence or not. If not, I would like to offer it now and have it marked in evidence. I would like to be sure that the book itself is technically and formally in evidence.

The Master—I think that may be possibly important.

Mr. Whipple—What book is that?

Mr. Thompson—The Twenty-Eighth Edition of the Manual. There is some little doubt as to whether it was actually admitted in evidence. Mr. Dane perhaps has it; he has had it several times; if so, I would like to see it.

The Master—A copy of the Twenty-Eighth Edition?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir.

The Master—One was produced.

Mr. Thompson—I want the copy that was produced here and not some other copy; the one that was produced and used at the hearings in this case and during the cross-examination of witnesses.

Mr. Dane—My recollection is, if Your Honor please, that the Twenty-Eighth Edition of the Manual that was produced was not offered or marked as an exhibit. I am informed that that particular edition is in my office, but it may be regarded as in the case.

Mr. Thompson—May I have your personal assurance that that particular copy, and not some other copy, will be the one that will be marked?

Mr. Dane—Yes.

Mr. Thompson—I would like to have it here during our arguments. That is of great importance.

The Master—Could you send for it, Mr. Dane?

Mr. Dane—I will, if Your Honor please, get it.

Mr. Whipple—The additional exhibits should be numbered in sequence above 807, because certain deeds have been put in by agreement and numbered up to and including 807.

The Master—The stenographers will take note of that, please. Are we now ready to proceed with arguments?

Mr. Bates—I understand that Mr. Whipple stated at the last hearing that he wanted to put in some deeds. Mr. Whipple—Well, those are just referred to. Mr. Buffum and Mr. Withington have agreed upon the deeds; they have all been marked in order up to 807. They have been printed or are in the course of being printed, and will thus become a part of the record.

The Master—Is that satisfactory, Governor Bates?

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor. My attention was diverted, and I did not hear you make the statement.

Closing Argument in Eustace et al. v. Dickey et al. on Behalf of Defendants Dickey, Neal, Merritt, Rathvon, and Knott, by the Hon. John L. Bates

May it please Your Honor: I approach the argument of this case with mingled feelings. I know what seems to me to be the overwhelming character of the evidence justifying the defendants. I assume, and I know from the remarks made by Your Honor from time to time, that you have a large part of that evidence in mind; I do not wish to unduly weary the Court, and yet I feel that although I shall omit to say many things that I ought to say, that I shall nevertheless probably take all the time that I ought to claim for this purpose. I therefore rely upon Your Honor's recollection of the evidence, and state frankly that there will be many things of importance that I shall omit, partly for lack of time, partly because I think the matters or the issues to which they relate are so clear that it is not necessary to refer to them. Part, no doubt, I shall leave out because of oversight. I feel confident that whatever may be my shortcomings in that respect that Your Honor's careful consideration of this case, which has been manifest at all times, will make those omissions not of importance.

On March 17 of the present year the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, was confronted

with two great problems. It is manifest that this Board of Directors has matters of the largest importance within its jurisdiction. It is the governing board of a great religious movement; it is the governing board of a great church with branches all over the world. As such governing board it has under its jurisdiction the business of that Church in all its various departments. Something has appeared in this case of the variety of the duties and of the vast character of the business interests that come under this Board of Directors. In addition to that it has all the questions of Church policy, all questions of discipline, and all questions that relate to the advancement of the faith and the cause.

There seemed that to the board, after months of agitation, with clouds constantly increasing and becoming more and more indicative of serious storm, the question as to whether or not the storm could be averted and as to whether or not the disaster that seemed to impend could be averted; and if so, what was the action necessary?

They were confronted in the first place by a Board of Trustees that had charge of the publication of all the church organs and literature as an associated department, as they claimed, and as we claim, of The Mother Church, and under their supervision. And that board was in open rebellion. No less strong words can characterize their attitude. They had come to the point where they had deliberately stated that the governing board of the Church had no authority over them whatsoever. The controversy had been brewing so long that it had become apparent to the field; the directors knew their duties under the Manual, they knew that the Manual directed that they should without question exercise a supervision over those trustees, and they also believed that the Trust Deed gave them the same right. The only way by which they could solve that problem was to act in accordance with the powers given to them, and remove so far as necessary those who were in rebellion against their authority. And they removed one of the trustees as a step toward harmony, hoping no further step would be necessary, but conscious and determined to pursue further steps should they become necessary.

The other problem that faced it was disunion on its own board, antagonism of a member who had been long connected with it, but one who had ceased to be helpful and who had become an obstructionist, and who made the proper advancement of the cause by the Board of Directors impossible because he had introduced into that board and into its management disunion rather than unity. And therefore they removed at the same time that member who had created and was creating that trouble and that lack of harmony.

It is natural for any man who has been removed from office to feel aggrieved. The ordinary course, the ordinary human experience for that man thus removed is to feel that he has been improperly removed and to exaggerate the action of those who have removed him, and in many cases he appeals to see whether or not there is any other tribunal that will reinstate him in his rights. In this case there was no other Church tribunal. They recognized that this was the highest and the only one. Had there been one, the law is explicit that they would have had to pursue their remedy to the highest tribunal in the ecclesiastical body before they could bring their matter into court. But there was none higher, and so they have come to the courts of this Commonwealth, each of them vowing allegiance, but each of them setting themselves in opposition to principles that were established by Mrs. Eddy for the government of this Church, and their opposition is inconsistent with their professions of loyalty.

So far as the trustees' case is concerned, this is in the first instance a question of the Trust Deed, but I think we shall be able to satisfy Your Honor that it is also a question of loyalty to the Church Manual. And therefore instead of being, as my brother Whipple has suggested, a case before you of trustees against trustees, or of trustees against directors, it is a case also of trustees against the Manual, or trustees against Mrs. Eddy.

I have already indicated that the determination of these questions is of momentous importance to the cause that is represented by the governing board of the Christian Science Church. When we consider those large business interests and the large spiritual interests, and the immense amount of good that the cause is doing in the world, we are indeed staggered at the thought that it can be in any wise jeopardized by the action of men who are aggrieved, and who seek personal vindication at the hands of this Court.

When this matter arose, the cases were brought so near together that the Court ordered that they be tried together, and they were referred to the master to be heard together under such rules and regulations and suggestions as he might make. Mr. Dittmore's case was practically continued from the time of the sickness, greatly to be regretted, of General Streeter. From that time on, his associate counsel having asked that that case should not proceed until his return, and having stated that that could not be before the 1st of October for active participation in the case, the evidence that pertained to that case alone was not offered in chief, because it was understood that Your Honor had excluded it. The evidence that pertained to that case alone was the evidence which pertained, of course, to the question as to whether or not Mr. Dittmore had been properly removed. Your Honor has decided, reserving our rights, that the Eustace case cannot properly be decided without Your Honor considering the question of Mr. Dittmore's rights as one of the issues involved in that case. To such extent,

therefore, as the evidence has been put in, and to such extent as Your Honor considers Mr. Dittmore's status as an issue in the Eustace case, that matter is now open for argument.

I may direct attention to the fact, however, that the Dittmore issue does not affect the merits, of course, of the Eustace case in any way, shape or manner. Whether Mr. Dittmore is or is not a director does not affect the question of the trustees. It can only be of importance as determining as to whom or against whom the decree in the case may possibly run. It being an issue, therefore, that is relevant only for that purpose, I shall take it up and consider it first before entering upon the main issues of the Eustace case.

The Dittmore Issue

The Dittmore issue may be divided at the start into two issues—Did the directors have the power of removal at the time that they exercised it? and second, was it properly exercised? Mr. Dittmore was elected a director not by being made a trustee under the deed of 1892, but he was elected a director by the directors on May 31, 1909, and he was elected a director under Article I, Section 5, under a by-law which was the same then as it is now and is the same by-law that gives the power of dismissal. If it was operative to make valid his election, it is operative to make valid his dismissal.

[At this point Mr. Whipple and Mr. Thompson pass documents to the master.]

The Master—May I interrupt you on a moment?

Mr. Bates—Certainly.

The Master—These have just been passed up to me—findings and rulings requested by the plaintiffs, and findings and rulings requested by Mr. Dittmore. I take it for granted that you already have these documents?

Mr. Bates—No, we have not seen them.

Mr. Whipple—We have handed them to counsel.

Mr. Bates—Oh, I beg your pardon. They have just been handed to us.

Mr. Whipple—There is one for Governor Bates.

Mr. Thompson—And here is a copy of ours.

The Master—I suppose that in due course I shall have similar documents submitted by

of temporal rights connected with the office; where it is purely ecclesiastical."

"If a judicatory of a church has been established by its laws, to try a member for an offense involving immorality, its decision is final, and not subject to be reviewed by the civil courts for alleged errors; that the civil courts will not examine into the questions of errors in the proceeding, but will in the same force and effect as if the same were in every respect correct."

Mass. 432.

The case of Presbyterian Church v. Overland Church, 245 Ill. 74:

"When a person becomes a member of a church he becomes so upon the condition of submission to its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and, however he may be dissatisfied with the action of that jurisdiction, he has no right to invoke the supervisory power of a civil court so long as none of his civil rights are invaded."

And then from Mack v. Kime, 129 Ill. 41:

"A member when he enters the [religious] organization, voluntarily assumes the duty of obeying the laws of the association. As to all matters purely ecclesiastical he is bound by the decisions of the tribunal fixed by the organization to which he belongs, an arbitrator to determine the disputed questions relating to matters peculiarly within the province of the organization. . . . The constituted tribunal of the religious organization . . . has the authority to determine for itself whether it has jurisdiction in a given case."

The case of Bonacum v. Harrington, 831, is a case in which the court was written by Roscoe Pound.

"I understand under the provision of the statute which allows their case to be brought before the court to submit questions for decision to commissioners, and the court is to determine the questions."

"The only point I am making is that the facts in the case, although my brother Thompson has cited it as a case in his favor—the facts in the case do not justify it. I take it he cites it on account of the principle laid down."

Mr. Bates—The principle laid down is a principle with which we have no quarrel and in which we believe.

Mr. Thompson—Is that why you cited 13 causes of dismissal, and then said, therefore it is voted he shall be dismissed—13 different reasons, and then said, therefore for these reasons we vote to dismiss him? That is what you did, and then you say you are not obliged to prove it.

The Master—I only call your attention to the fact that it was not a case of dismissal, that is all.

Mr. Bates—If it is not a case of dismissal it is also not a case in point, but it is a case that was cited by him.

The next case cited by him is the case of Spilman v. The Home Circle. I assume they are the cases he cited because he said they are the cases which he gave to me, and these are the ones which he gave to me. This is the case of

Spilman v. The Home Circle, 157 Mass. 123.

In this case the person sought to be removed was a member of the supreme council of The Home Circle, a beneficial organization. There were three grades of membership in the order, namely, the subordinate council, the grand council, and the supreme council. There was an elaborate code of laws governing the members of the subordinate council and the grand council, and a section of one of those laws provided that any officer or member of the supreme council, or of any grand or subordinate council, or any member at large, may be expelled for certain specified causes. The law then proceeds to define the mode of procedure in the above cases. Spilman, the person sought to be removed, was first a member of a subordinate council, then of a grand council, and finally the supreme guide of The Home Circle, and in the latter capacity was an officer of the supreme council. Here, then, we have a case of the attempted removal of an officer of the organization. Having in mind that the by-laws provided that any officer of the supreme council may be expelled for certain specified causes, the case shows that the supreme leader filed charges against Spilman, as an officer of the supreme council. These charges were referred to a committee to hear the evidence and report the same with their findings and recommendations to the supreme council. This committee recommended Spilman's expulsion, and the supreme council voted to expel him.

Here, again, I call Your Honor's attention to the fact that the by-laws governing the removal of this officer contemplated the determination of certain facts as a condition for the exercise of the power to remove. He is an officer of the supreme council; he could only be expelled for cause, which must be specified. Therefore there was a duty on the part of the organization to determine whether cause existed sufficient for his removal, as specified by the by-laws. This necessitated a determination of this question, and, therefore, common justice required that a notice be given and a hearing be had, whereas in the case at bar at the present time the by-law does not contemplate a removal for cause, but rather an arbitrary removal, as I have before stated.

I call Your Honor's attention also to the fact that even in this case the supreme council did not follow the mode of procedure in removing Spilman that was specified as requisite in the case of the removal of members from subordinate councils, but the supreme council being a body whose will was a law unto itself, and there having been a hearing and a determination of the question of fact upon which the removal was predicated, the legal requirement in cases of removal for cause was met, and the Court held that the expulsion was regular and valid.

The third case cited by Mr. Thompson is:

Canadian Society v. Parmenter, 180 Mass. 415.

In that case a number of French Catholics living in North Brookfield,

v. The Christian Society the by-law provided that a member could only be removed for certain specified reasons, namely, that he shall either cease to regularly worship with the society, or shall fail to contribute to the support of its public worship for the term of one year.

Now, where reasons or causes are assigned in the By-Laws or rules, those must be lived up to. The very fact that a cause is assigned implies that one is accused of breaking it, and where one is accused of breaking a rule he is entitled to a hearing. This Massachusetts case decides nothing further than that, and that is good law everywhere. If causes are specified, then the causes must be set forth and a hearing must be had on them because it is in the nature of an adjudication. The decision in that case is as to whether or not they have been guilty of those things which the by-law says shall be sufficient for their discharge. In this case the question was whether or not they were guilty of ceasing to regularly worship or whether they had failed for a year to support the public worship, and the Court said these are judicial questions to be determined by the society after giving the member notice and an opportunity to be heard.

I submit to Your Honor that this is entirely different from this case. This is a case where the power is arbitrary. The Master—If I am right, there wasn't any vote to dismiss in that case.

Mr. Bates—No.

The Master—The man tried to vote and the moderator wouldn't let him; isn't that all there is to it?

Mr. Thompson—On the ground that he had done these two things.

The Master—Said he was not a member.

Mr. Thompson—Yes; the moderator said he was not a member.

Mr. Bates—The only point I am making is that the facts in the case, although my brother Thompson has cited it as a case in his favor—the facts in the case do not justify it. I take it he cites it on account of the principle laid down."

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In that case a number of French Catholics living in North Brookfield,

where there was a regularly established Roman Catholic church, formed a voluntary religious society for the purpose of building a house of worship and holding religious services therein under the ministry of a French Catholic priest. The constitution provided for a moderator, clerk, treasurer, auditor, and three trustees. One article of the constitution also provided that any member "acting against the interest of the society may be expelled from it at any meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the present voting members."

The Roman Catholic Bishop at Springfield refused to recognize this organization, and issued an edict that any Catholic who attended the church would be excommunicated. The trustees thereupon closed the doors of the church and ordered that worship should be discontinued. A group of worshippers, however, held a meeting. One article in the call for which was "to see if said association will vote to revise its list of membership." At this meeting its list of members were revised and those who had withdrawn from the congregation as a result of the edict of the Bishop were dropped from the list of members. No notice was given to those members and no hearing was had. The association simply held that their names should be stricken from the list for having left the church and "went against the interest of the association."

The master found that this action of the association was not effectual to expel the members whose names were dropped solely because the evidence presented to him did not show that they had left the church and worked against the interests of the association.

The Court held, however, that the call for the meeting contained an article which, in general terms, gave notice that the membership of the society might be revised at that meeting; that the appointment of the committee, the report and the action of the meeting upon the reports, were a plain adjudication on the part of the society that the persons whose names were crossed off from the list of members had worked against the interests of the society, and that they were expelled therefore as provided in the by-laws; that the Court had no jurisdiction to determine the wisdom of taking such action by the committee, and would not.

I submit that that case on all its facts is not at all parallel with the Dittmore case, but so far as it is analogous it supports our theory absolutely.

The fourth case cited by Mr. Thompson is the case of Richards v. Morrison, 229 Mass. 458.

It is sometimes known as the Boston Athletic Association case. The by-law in that case, under which the board of governors removed the member provides:

"If any member shall be charged in writing with conduct injurious to the good order, peace, or interest of the association, or if the committee shall become cognizant of such conduct, the committee shall thereupon inform the member charged, in writing; and, if upon inquiry, and after giving the person so charged an opportunity to be heard, the governing committee shall be satisfied of the truth of the charge, and that the same demand such action as may follow. I think it requires no more than the mere recital of this article to show that this case has no application whatever to the Dittmore case. The by-law under which the plaintiff in the Richards case was expelled expressly provided for formal charges, a hearing, and an opportunity to be heard. Of course, the Court said, that justice required that the by-laws should be complied with; no expulsion of a member could be made under such circumstances unless the requirements of the by-law were complied with. Therefore the power in that case was a conditional one, and the power in this case at bar is unconditional. In that case the exercise of the power must be predicated upon the existence of certain facts which had to be determined as a result of a hearing and the member would have to be given an opportunity to be heard; whereas no such requirements as this are in the by-law governing the removal of a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors.

In every case cited by Mr. Thompson the power of removal is a conditional one; it must be for some reasons, and for reasons that are specified. That implies that somebody has to determine whether or not those reasons exist, or those causes exist. I think there is no case to be found where the arbitrary power is given, where the Court has said that the body had not the right to exercise it without notice and without hearing. There are many cases where it has said that it has. I have failed to find a single case where the power is arbitrary, as in this case, both as regards the directors, and the trustees—for what I am stating here apply to the trustees in this respect—I have failed to find a single case where arbitrary power was given, where the Court has said that a hearing or notice was necessary.

Now, I suppose my brother Thompson will rely somewhat upon the statement in regard to "common justice," but I submit that when that term was used in the decision in Gray v. Christian Society, that it was used in connection with that case, where common justice did require that members should have the right assured to them by the by-laws before they were removed.

Mr. Thompson—You say common justice does not apply to this case?

Mr. Bates—I say that the words "common justice," as used by Judge Holmes in that case, do not apply to this case—and he so states in his opinion. I will read it in a moment. Common Justice requires, as in that case, notice and an opportunity to be heard wherever questions of fact are necessary to be determined, as a prerequisite for the exercise of the power of removal. What the Court says is this:

"The grounds on which a member is to be deprived of his membership

are both of them indefinite, involving questions of more or less possible disputes of fact and certain differences of judgment."

That was a question, Your Honor will remember, whether a member had ceased to worship regularly and failed to contribute.

"Not only is the number of times a man has attended or the amount he has contributed, to be settled, but then comes the question whether the facts amount to ceasing regularly to worship with the society, or to a substantial failure to contribute. . . . They are judicial questions, to be determined by the society after giving the member notice and an opportunity to be heard."

Mr. Thompson—Now, the next sentence, as to the necessity of complying with these requirements.

Mr. Bates—If you want to read the next sentence, you can.

Mr. Thompson—I want you to read it.

Mr. Bates—No.

Mr. Thompson—You don't want to be fair, then?

Mr. Bates—I am submitting the case, reading the parts which I consider material.

The Master—You will have an opportunity, Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Bates—You have a right to reply to me, you have no right to interrupt a part of your argument at this time.

Mr. Thompson—Certainly; you are perfectly right; if you want to garble the opinion I can't stop you.

Mr. Bates—You know very well the Court would not want me to read the whole opinion, only the parts that I consider material.

Mr. Thompson—I think the next line is material.

Mr. Bates—Now, the case of O'Dowd v. City of Boston, 149 Mass. 443.

Is more nearly analogous to this case, because it is a case relating to a statute, and it provides that officers or boards of cities may remove their subordinates for such cause as they may deem sufficient and shall assign in their order for removal. Now, as to that power, the Court held:

"The language of the statute indicates it did not intend to require charges and a hearing. It is not to be at the discretion of the board for cause shown, which might have implied that there should be a hearing and adjudication, but it is to be for such cause as the board shall deem sufficient, and this does not seem to contemplate formal adjudication. . . . There must be a cause in fact for every removal, so in a removal at pleasure no cause need be given, and none can be judicially known."

In the case of Attorney-General v. Donahue, 169 Mass. 18, a statute gave the Mayor power to remove "for such cause as he shall deem expedient."

There is no great difference. In the case of Mr. Dittmore they may dismiss him.

The Court held in the case of Attorney-General v. Donahue that that gave the Mayor the power to remove without a hearing.

In the case of Richard v. Morrison, which Mr. Thompson cited, there were some words which I assume he will quote to Your Honor. It is stated in that case that the courts go no further than to ascertain whether the member has been given a fair chance to present his side of the controversy, so as to satisfy the requirements of natural justice.

I call Your Honor's attention to the fact that that was stated in reference to the by-laws which required certain things to be done in that case, and that those words apply to the set of facts as they appeared in that case, which were entirely contrary to the ones as they appear in this case, to the ones as they appear in the O'Dowd case and to the ones that appeared in the Attorney-General v. Donahue case. So that those words are not to be considered as having a bearing on a case where the facts are not similar. And it was Chief Justice Rugg's statement to that effect that I had reference to when I said a few moments ago that the Court had stated that the opinion did not apply to a case except where the facts were similar, for in closing that opinion the Court stated:

"This general statement may require modification and amplification according to particular circumstances, but is sufficient for the case at bar."

So that I submit, Your Honor, that on the strength of these various cases, as a matter of law Mr. Dittmore was properly removed without a hearing.

The Master—You have assumed, have you not, in reaching that conclusion, that the by-law, "A majority vote of the request of Mrs. Eddy shall dismiss a member," means a majority of the directors have the power of arbitrary dismissal without notice or hearing?

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Is that quite clear?

Mr. Bates—I thought it was, under the By-Laws.

The Master—In some of the cases which you have cited the provision is much stronger in that direction than it is here, isn't it?

Mr. Bates—The cases which I have cited are cases where there might be possibly more question, as it seems to me, than there would be in our case. For instance, in the O'Dowd case.

The Master—Why wouldn't it be fair to say "A majority vote after notice and hearing?"

Mr. Bates—Because that is not what the law says.

The Master—Is what is really intended by the by-law?

Mr. Bates—That is not what the law says.

The Master—Well, a good many of these by-laws are elliptical and require something to be supplied. Is it entirely out of the question that anything of that kind could be supplied?

Mr. Bates—I think it is absolutely, Your Honor, and inasmuch as Your Honor has asked the question I have cited two Massachusetts cases which I think are absolutely to the point, but there are others which I will ask Your Honor's attention to. I did not dwell at any length upon the case of Attorney-General v. Donahue. Let me call your attention to that.

The Master—That is 169 Mass.

Mr. Bates—Yes, but I did not dwell on it.

The Master—I noticed that in particular.

Mr. Bates—I will state the facts there. The statute there gave the Mayor the power to remove "for such cause as he shall deem sufficient."

The Court might have said in that case, "Well, there should be some cause alleged or there should be some hearing in the case." That certainly is not a case that in any wise differs from ours so far as the principles are concerned. It was held there that the power was a power to remove without a hearing. If it had said, "The Mayor shall have the right to remove," there can't be any question but what that power would at least have been held as broad as the power to remove for such cause as he deemed sufficient.

The Master—Are you quite satisfied that that is so?

Mr. Bates—I feel absolutely satisfied in regard to it. Under the provision of that statute the order was not to take effect until approved by the City Council. "The statute provided that 'the City Council may, by a two-thirds vote in each branch, voting by yeas and nays, remove any of said officers without the consent of the Mayor.' This gives the City Council the same right as the Mayor to remove without hearings; and whereas the Mayor is required to set forth the reasons for removal in his order, and is forbidden to remove upon partisan grounds, no such requirement or prohibition is imposed upon the City Council, where both would be more difficult of application. We are of opinion that the City Council was not bound to set forth its reasons in its order, and that evidence that it acted on partisan grounds was inadmissible, and properly was rejected. Of course our decision goes wholly on the construction of the particular statute and not on any general view as to the powers of such bodies when the statutes are silent."

Now, the case of Sims v. Police Commissioner, 193 Mass. 547, which I had cited, but a case which cites the O'Dowd case and the Donahue case, is to the same effect.

There is the case of Tucker v. Boston, 223 Mass. 478, which holds that a hearing is necessary before a discharge; but it is based upon the particular provisions of the Civil Service statute and upon those only, and those require a public hearing before an officer is discharged.

Now, this is not merely Massachusetts law, it is the law of the United States courts. The decisions in the United States Supreme Court are in accord with the Massachusetts decisions to the effect that no hearings are necessary unless the particular provisions of the statute require a hearing.

Mr. Thompson—These are all administrative officers.

Mr. Bates—Ex parte Hennen, 13 Peters, 230 (1839):

"The law giving the District Courts the power of appointing their own clerks, does not prescribe any form in which this shall be done. The power vested in the Court is a continuing power; and the mere appointment of a successor would, per se, be a removal of the prior incumbent, so far at least as his rights were concerned."

In Reagan v. United States, 182 U. S. 419, it was held that a U. S. Commissioner in the Indian Territory appointed by the United States Court in said territory was removable at pleasure unless causes for removal were prescribed by law.

Fuller, C. J., said at page 425: "The inquiry is therefore whether there were any causes of removal prescribed by law. . . . If there were, then the rule would apply that where causes of removal are specified by constitution or statute, so also where the term of office is for a fixed period, notice and hearing are essential. If they were not, the appointing power could remove at pleasure or for such cause as he deemed sufficient."

In other words, it is not restricted under there is a statute or a by-law that does restrict it.

"The suggestion that the provision referred to such causes as courts might recognize as just will not do it, for 'prescribed by law' is prescribed by legislative act, and removal for cause, where causes are not defined, is a matter of discretion and not reviewable."

In Shurtleff v. U. S., 139 U. S. 311, 314:

"Under Section 12 of the Customs Administration Act of June 10, 1890, providing for the appointment of general appraisers, and their removal by the President for inefficiency, neglect, or malfeasance in office, the President may also remove such officers without any of the causes specified, under his general power of removal."

In conclusion, so far as this question of law is concerned, I submit that there are stronger reasons for holding that no hearing was required before the removal of Mr. Dittmore, and also the removal of Mr. Rowlands, than there were in the cases I have cited.

The Master—Your position is that the power of removal given is unrestricted by requirements regarding notice and hearing, unless it is expressly so restricted?

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor. I find no decision to the contrary. I find every decision to that effect.

Mr. Thompson—Even when the removing body is the governing body?

Mr. Bates—That is always the case. It is the case in all of these that I have cited. I submit that the wording of the By-Law shows that Mrs. Eddy intended to give to the directors the broadest authority in the matter of the removal, and there can no case be cited where a hearing is required unless as the result of some statute or law there was a provision that removal could only take place where certain facts existed, and where certain by-laws therefore required certain conditions to be complied with.

Now, I submit on all the evidence as to Mr. Dittmore that Your Honor can't not as a matter of law find him still to be a member of that board. The consequences of doing so I do not need to consider, although it is apparent, and that is the reason for so many court decisions that are an interference with the governing body of the church by the civil courts, requiring them to keep a man whom it had found that it could not keep in justice to the cause that they represented, could lead only to disaster, and I submit that because of that fact the courts are very slow in any case to interfere with a judgment of an ecclesiastical tribunal, and if they will not interfere with a civil tribunal to require a hearing where the law does not require a hearing, then certainly they will not interfere with an ecclesiastical tribunal to require a hearing for the reasons are all the stronger why there should be no interference with the decision.

Therefore, so far as the Eustace case is concerned, if Your Honor finds it necessary to decide the Dittmore issues, I trust Your Honor will find that Mr. Dittmore is not now a director of The Mother Church. I might add that the removal—as bearing on the question of good faith—was taken after the advice of counsel, and that according to the testimony General Streeter had at one time advised the board as to its rights and that it had that right also.

Mr. Thompson—We want to enter a protest against that as not based upon the testimony and as in fact not true.

Mr. Bates—Well, it was not contradicted, and the statement was made.

Mr. Streeter—How is that? I would like to hear that statement.

Mr. Thompson—He is trying to put it on you now, General.

Mr. Bates—I stated that the evidence, uncontradicted, shows that the board had had the advice of two attorneys in regard to its power and right to remove a director, and that one of them was General Streeter—some years ago.

Mr. Thompson—And that he said they need not follow the principles of common justice, but could remove without cause.

Mr. Bates—No, I did not say that.

Mr. Streeter—I was not aware that there was any such testimony in this case. If there is, it was a triumph of mendacity on the part of the man who stated it.

Mr. Bates—Well, it came out, and it came out prominently. I will not rely on General Streeter's recollection at all, Your Honor, if he differs.

The Master—The difference between you seems to me to be, what was General Streeter's opinion as testified to.

Mr. Bates—There is no question but what Mr. Dickey testified under General Streeter's examination—

The Master—Now, you can refer to the record for that.

Mr. Bates—And General Streeter seemed to admit that it was given, but said it was a long time ago, and said, "If you had followed my advice—"

The Master—Have you got a reference to it in your brief?

Mr. Bates—We can give Your Honor the reference. He said, "If you had followed my advice, Mr. Dickey, you would not have been in this trouble."

Mr. Dickey said, "If we had followed your advice Mr. Dittmore would not have been here."

Mr. Thompson—Did he say that you could remove a member without the principles of common justice?

Mr. Bates—I am not talking about that; I am talking about the evidence.

Mr. Thompson—Then your statement is—

Mr. Bates—There has nothing been done.

The Master—I think you better refer to the record on this.

Mr. Thompson—There is no evidence of the kind.

Mr. Bates—I will give Your Honor the reference to the record. I perhaps might refer, seeing this matter has come up, to another statement made by General Streeter in the course of the trial, in which he says, "Honest difference of opinion can never be ground for dismissal." That is not right; you can't—

The Master—Can you refer me to that? I would like to see the connection in which he said it.

Mr. Bates—Well, I was reading it this morning, Your Honor. I do not think the General will deny that he said it.

Mr. Streeter—I have not the slightest recollection of saying it.

Mr. Bates—I will give Your Honor the reference to it. I simply want to say that that is not good law or good sound common sense—not equal to what the General generally gives us, and for the reason, of course, that you would not keep on the Christian Science Board of Directors a man who differed in opinion from Mrs. Eddy, for instance; you would not keep on the Board of Directors a man who was antagonistic to all his fellow members; you would not keep him there if he exercised bad judgment, no matter how honest he was. The insane asylums are full of people who are honest in their judgment, but who are not fit to sit on the Board of Directors, no matter how honest they may be in their opinions. You would not keep a man there of another religious faith, because he would have no business there, no matter how honest he possibly might be. But

is absolutely confirmed by the

have stated that before taking up
issues I would take up some
what we call collateral issues.
has been much said in regard
and some of them are of high
importance in their bearing upon the
issues of the case.

The first question which I wish to
ask is that of The Mother Church
in its branches. Mr. Whipple has
made the statement that the
of the Publishing Society was a
more important trust than the
management of the single church.
pleadings would give the impres-
sion to the Court that The Mother
Church was merely one among many.
I do not need—

The Master—You mean, the plain-
tiffs would give that impression?
Mr. Bates—The plaintiffs' bill. But
I do not need to dwell over that, be-
cause it is apparent and cannot now
be questioned that The Mother Church
of the Mother Church in the sense that
the rest are its branches. It is the
one of which the others are the
branches, and its Manual in many
ways operates to govern the
Christian Science movement and
the whole movement is embraced in
The Mother Church and its branches.
organization seems to have been
originated in its form by
Eddy. There may be something
in it, but I never have heard of a
organization that was similar
to the Christian Science organization.

shows something of the marvel-
ous mind of that woman, led by in-
spiration, that she should have de-
vised an organization, a form of
organization, that differed from all
others. It differed in the way in
which The Mother Church was the
one of all activities; it differed in
the way in which a measure of demo-
cratic control was left in the branch
churches, while the Church as a whole,
The Mother Church, was placed under
rule of a board of directors ap-
pointed by her and self-perpetuating.

There has been some question raised
as to whether or not the Church was
properly organized, indicated by some
of the questions, possibly. I do not
need to say that there is now any doubt
about that, but it is evident, on
whole evidence, and I think will
be undisputed, that The Mother
Church is a voluntary association, a
voluntary religious association, and
that, of course, not under the
laws of the Commonwealth which
apply to organizations which have
been incorporated. A voluntary or-
ganization has no limits save those of
public policy in the matter of
adoption of by-laws or of the crea-
tion of offices or of the conduct of its
business. There are no statutory re-
strictions that limit it, as there
are in the case of a corporate body.
There are certain privileges that are
granted even to the voluntary religious
association under Chapter 36 of the
Mass. Laws, Section 5, for instance,
which provides that

"A religious society may make by-
laws not inconsistent with law,"
which undoubtedly it would
have irrespective of the statute,
and no limitations upon volun-
tary religious associations. The fact
that the Board of Directors is a body
created under Section 1 of that
chapter does not in any wise make
it a body corporate; and, in
the directors themselves, as your
Bill pointed out in the course of
your argument, are a body corporate
only for purposes of the statute—

for purposes of taking and hold-
ing real estate, for succession of
assets, and devices of real or personal
property, made either to them and their
heirs, or to their respective
heirs, or, if unincorporated, or to the
heirs of their churches."

Other words, as a body corporate,
directors are limited to the taking
of gifts and bequests, etc.
Mr. Whipple—Now, is it your
argument, Governor, may I ask, that
the directors, that they are trustees,
bound by the ordinary rules as to
trusts?

Mr. Bates—No, that is not my com-
ment.
Mr. Whipple—Well, no doubt you
develop it. I did not mean to
develop it.

Mr. Bates—I understand and con-
tend that the directors are, first, trust-
ees under the deed of 1892; secondly,
they are a body corporate, as
under the statute of The
Christian Science Church; and, third,
as trustees of that Church, and not as
a body corporate, they have the duties
and powers that the By-Laws of
the Church, and as such directors they
have the duties imposed upon
them by the deed of 1892.

Mr. Whipple—You spoke of the
Governor, and I hope I do not
disturb your thought at all, as being
a voluntary religious organization. It
appears to have been described
in the statutes of the Commonwealth
as a corporation. Do you deal with
that argument?

Mr. Bates—I had not thought to deal
with it in my argument, because
it had not been referred to.
I considered that statute. The
does not make them a corpora-
tion, it refers to them as a corpora-
tion, sometimes make mistakes.
The lawyers did who drew some
of the deeds for Mrs. Eddy. They de-
clared it as a corporation, and then
they discovered their error, they
corrected it, and in which it was
corrected, and in which it was
corrected.

There cannot be a corpora-
tion unless it is chartered under
an act of the Legislature. There
is no special act chartering it,
and has been no chartering of it
under the act of the Legislature.
So that although the legis-
lature giving certain rights to hold
property, it refers to it as a corpora-
tion, it is a mistake of the Legislature,
it may make it a body corporate.
Mr. Whipple—Do you think that
the deed was passed by the Legis-
lature without the knowledge of the
Church?

Mr. Bates—That I could not say.
Mr. Whipple—who thus described

it by accident, or was it a private
measure which the Church authorities
asked to have passed? Your Honor
knows what I refer to. It is Chapter
132 of the Acts of 1917. It says:
"The First Church of Christ, Sci-
entist, in Boston, Massachusetts, a
body corporate, is hereby authorized
to receive," etc.

Mr. Bates—I cannot answer your
question as to how the mistake was
made. I simply know that it is a
mistake, and that whether it was made
by the Church authorities or by their
attorneys or by somebody else, it
could not result in making it a cor-
poration, because it is only the act
of the Legislature, by granting it a
special charter, or by act of the au-
thorities of the State by granting a
charter under the General Laws, that
a corporation can be created.

The Master—You mean a corpora-
tion in the full sense?
Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Whipple—But a religious corpora-
tion is created in a different way,
otherwise how did your four trustees
get to be a corporation?

Mr. Bates—I said under the General
Laws, and that, of course, is one of the
General Laws, as you know. A corpora-
tion has either got to receive a special
charter from the State, or have a
special act, or else it has got to be
formed in accordance with some gen-
eral laws and its charter issued.

Mr. Whipple—Have the Board of
Directors any charter from the Com-
monwealth as a religious organiza-
tion?

Mr. Bates—I will qualify that state-
ment. The charter does not have to
issue in the case of the trustees or
the Board of Directors in this case, or
of the wardens and other church offi-
cers described in that statute, be-
cause they are made bodies corporate
only for certain purposes.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, that is right.
They get to be corporations sometimes
in spite of themselves.

Mr. Bates—No, I do not think so.
Mr. Whipple—Well, it would seem
so. That is, if they gather and as-
semble together for certain purposes,
religious purposes, they become a re-
ligious corporation, do they not?

Mr. Bates—May it please the court,
this is not the time to enter into this
controversy with Mr. Whipple.

The Master—No.
Mr. Bates—I stated my position be-
cause he courteously asked me to do so.
I did not suppose that he was going
to continue to interrupt for the pur-
pose of presenting his views, which he
will have ample opportunity to do
later. I still stand upon the statement
that I think that is good law.

The Master—We ought not to inter-
rupt Governor Bates in his argument
more than we can help, but I will take
liberty, so long as we have gone so
far, of suggesting that, under one sec-
tion of the Public Statutes which has
gone also into the Revised Laws, you
might call this a corporation, although
it is undoubtedly not a corporation in
the strict sense. I refer to the section
which empowers unincorporated re-
ligious societies to manage, use and
employ gifts and offerings to them,
property given to them, and to sue for
any rights vested in them; and the
section ends up with, "for which pur-
pose they shall be corporations."

Mr. Bates—I recall that section,
Your Honor.

The Master—Now, that might save
the propriety of the expression in the
Act of 1917.

Mr. Bates—It still leaves them vol-
untary religious corporations.

The Master—It still leaves them, as
you say, voluntary religious organiza-
tions.

Mr. Whipple—Governor Bates, let
me explain that my interruption was
because of this fact, that some time
I am going to have the close on you in
my argument, and it seemed to me only
fair that I should ask you to express
your views in regard to something that
you might overlook.

The Master—I have already intimated
Mr. Whipple, that if you did
anything of that kind, I was going to
give Governor Bates an opportunity to
reply. It is not necessary here to have
anybody's mouth closed because of the
fact that you have the last word.

Mr. Whipple—But why I interrupted
was in order that Governor Bates
might allow that matter to engage his
attention.

The Master—He might do so, and he
must do so, of course, as far as possi-
ble.

Mr. Whipple—That is, that does not
give him a license to omit a lot of
things and then reply to them because
I brought them out.

The Master—Quite so.
Mr. Whipple—Anything that he can
by diligence and good judgment argue
he should argue before closing his
argument now.

Mr. Bates—I certainly will try to do
so.

Mr. Whipple—I knew that you would
if you were only given a chance!
Mr. Bates—I have no doubt that
there will be a good deal left out, any-
way.

Mr. Whipple—I cannot believe that
when I think of the meticulous care
with which you have argued so far.

The Master—Shall we stop until two
o'clock?
Mr. Bates—Yes, your Honor.

[Recess until two o'clock P. M.]

AFTERNOON SESSION
[A copy of the twenty-eighth edition
of the Church Manual is marked Ex-
hibit 812.]

Mr. Thompson—Your Honor, I give
counsel notice that the twenty-
eighth edition has now been intro-
duced in evidence and has been marked
Exhibit 812—the twenty-eighth edi-
tion of the Church Manual.

The Master—There is no objection,
is there? It ought to have been marked
before—only an omission, probably,
that it was not.

Closing Argument by the Hon. John
L. Bates. Continued

Mr. Bates—I had already, Your
Honor, indicated that the branch
churches under Mrs. Eddy's plan were
what their name indicates—branches

of the central or Mother Church; and
while they were allowed, and are al-
lowed, a large measure of democratic
rule locally, they nevertheless are
bound by the Manual of The Mother
Church in many provisions which re-
late to them. They cannot be formed
except as a certain portion of their
number are already members of The
Mother Church. They can have no
readers except those who are members
of The Mother Church. Their form of
worship is provided for by the Man-
ual of The Mother Church, and the
order of service. They are required
to maintain reading rooms for certain
purposes by that Manual, and the read-
ing matter which may be in those read-
ing rooms is limited by the Manual of
The Mother Church. Provisions in re-
gard to their Sunday schools, and in
regard to the lectures and the lectur-
ers who go before them, are all pro-
vided for by the Church Manual—

meaning by that the so-called Manual
of The Mother Church. I have pointed
out these references merely to indi-
cate that it is the Manual of the
Christian Science movement, as well
as the Manual of The Mother Church;
that in stating it as the Manual of the
Mother Church, to put it in other
words, it is the same as stating that
it is the Manual of the Christian Sci-
ence Cause.

There has been more or less uncer-
tainty in my mind as to the position
of the attorneys for the trustees
in regard to the status of the Manual.
I do not think, however, that there is
any question but what at present they
admit that the Manual, which has been
put in here as an exhibit, and its pre-
decessors in the editions which have
also been put in here, is the law of
the Church; that the whole of its con-
tents are sanctioned by the Leader of
that Cause; and that therefore they
have a binding effect upon all Chris-
tian Scientists throughout the world,
and that to be a loyal Christian Sci-
entist one must consider that Manual
as an inspired work of Mrs. Eddy.

There has been some question in
regard to the manner in which the
By-Laws were adopted. This Church
started as a comparatively small or-
ganization, and may be under a new plan,
which Mrs. Eddy was working out,
I think it is surprising that the data
in regard to its By-Laws and their
adoption, and the records of the
Church, and of the directors and the
First Members, should be so complete
as they are. Whether their faith ever
looked forward to the time when
Christian Scientists throughout the world
would be numbered by so many as
they are now, I do not know; but
I do know this, that they could not
have looked forward to any contem-
plation of these By-Laws being ques-
tioned, and therefore the records
were not written with any such con-
text as this in view. And yet they are
remarkably complete, and I say "re-
markably complete" by comparison
with what we all know in regard to
other church organizations and asso-
ciations, whose records as a rule are
incomplete, and oftentimes entirely
unsatisfactory.

In this case, however, the records
are complete in regard to every essen-
tial. They have been kept with care.
The same Providence that has guided
the adoption of those By-Laws and the
records are sufficient for all purposes.
I might add, however, that there are
opinions and decisions of the courts
to the effect that it is not necessary to
show when by-laws were adopted, or
to show that there are records of
them. It is sufficient to show that the
by-laws are accepted as the by-laws
by the association or the corporation;
and it may be that there is no record
in regard to their adoption, but the
fact that they are accepted as such is
sufficient to make them valid.

I want to refer Your Honor to the
record when the By-Laws or the Man-
uals have been adopted as a whole.
The first Manual that is in evidence,
adopted as a whole, is the 20th edi-
tion, which was adopted by the Board
of Directors on Feb. 20, 1901. (Page
247, column 1.)

The Master—The first one?
Mr. Bates—That is the first one that
is in evidence. I am corrected. The
one of 1895 is also in.

The Master—That was my recollection.
Mr. Bates—And the one of 1895 was
the first Manual that a committee was
appointed to draft, and that Manual is
also in evidence.

Mr. Thompson—That is the third or
fourth edition, isn't it?
Mr. Bates—The fourth or the fifth.
The twentieth edition, as I have said,
was adopted by the directors Feb. 20,
1901. This was the first Manual that
was adopted by the directors, because
it was the first after the power of mak-
ing the By-Laws had been transferred
to them by the action of the First
Members, and at the request of Mrs.
Eddy. That vote was passed on Jan.
10, 1901. The vote of the directors
on Feb. 20, 1901, was to the effect that
the By-Laws "contained in the twen-
tieth edition of the Church Manual and
also the amendments and changes
marked therein, which were authorized
by the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy be and
are hereby adopted."

On Feb. 18 Mrs. Eddy had written to
Director Johnson:
"Beloved Student:
"Call immediately a meeting of the
Church Directors and adopt the
amendments of By-Laws as arranged
by me in our Manual." (Page 248, col-
umn 1.)

I call attention to this at this time
because it appears that on Feb. 18,
or about one month after the powers
of the First Members had been trans-
ferred to the directors, Mrs. Eddy re-
cognized and assented to the right of
the directors to enact by-laws and to
adopt a manual for the Church. The
twenty-ninth edition was adopted by
the directors July 30, 1903 (page 248,
column 1). Mrs. Eddy wrote to the
directors, on Aug. 17, addressing it to
The Christian Science Board of
Directors, instructing them to publish
the Manual they had adopted, saying,
"I know the Manual is right," again
recognizing and assenting to the di-

rectors' right to enact by-laws for the
Church, and approving the twenty-
ninth Manual as a whole.

The fifty-seventh edition was
adopted by the directors on Oct. 15,
1906. (Page 249, column 1.)
The seventy-third edition was
adopted by the directors July 31, 1908.
(Page 249, column 1.)

It was Mrs. Eddy's own request, on
Aug. 15, 1908, by letter, that made the
seventy-third edition the authority for
all subsequent editions.

I want to refer just for a moment
to the claim of the trustees as made
through their counsel in the opening.
Mr. Whipple states, on page 9:
"Mrs. Eddy established for the con-
trol of her Church, The Mother
Church, a Manual or set of By-Laws.
The Manual is regarded in the same
way by Christian Scientists as all
things which she wrote and which
she did."

On the same page, however, he char-
acterizes Mrs. Eddy's by-laws as an
ephemeral expression of Mrs. Eddy,
when contrasted with the work of the
lawyers in the trust deed of 1893. In
that connection I may say that Mr.
Whipple, on at least three occasions,
has said that Mrs. Eddy in her wisdom
knew that under the law the trust
deed was irrevocable, and that any-
one who argues that the By-Laws were
made by Mrs. Eddy to change that
does not understand what her wishes
were—impedes her wisdom and
judgment—according to Mr. Whipple.
Nevertheless he says, on page 46, that
the claim that the duties of the trust-
ees in their legal aspect are entirely
controlled by the instrument itself,
and that it cannot be modified by
subsequent statements in the Man-
ual. He goes on to state:

"Of course our contention is that the
trustees have acted strictly in accord-
ance with the Manual, because of the
reference to or incorporation of the
Trust Deed in the Manual."

And you, by saying that by sub-
sequent words, Mrs. Eddy, with all her
wisdom, did not understand that what
she had done was irrevocable, impeach
her wisdom and judgment, and you
ought not to do it."

As has of course, appeared we are
making the claim that Mrs. Eddy, by
causing certain by-laws to be adopted,
did intend that those by-laws should
have an effect upon the management
of the Publishing Society, Mr. Whipple,
as I understand it, says that for us to
consider that they could have had any
such effect, or that she thought them
to have any such effect, is an imputa-
tion on her wisdom.

Can anyone doubt that Mrs. Eddy
insisted on the adoption of those By-
Laws for the purpose of controlling
the trustees? Can anyone doubt that
she did it because she thought that
she had the right to do it? And if she
thought that she had the right to do
it, then it is questioning her good
faith for anyone to claim that the By-
Laws could not have had any effect,
and that what she was doing was
merely something that was null and
of no legal effect.

There has been some question as to
whether or not these By-Laws were
accepted by the Church. I have al-
ready referred to the fact that the
By-Laws may be accepted without
any vote. In this instance, at first the
Executive Members had the power to
pass by-laws, and they passed such as
Mrs. Eddy suggested. Then that
power was transferred to the Board
of Directors, and the Board of Direc-
tors, the evidence shows, never
adopted any by-laws except what
were approved by Mrs. Eddy. It was
not necessary to have the Church
membership adopt the By-Laws, as it
has been intimated here. A voluntary
association does not have to make its
own by-laws; it can accept, if it
wishes to do so, the by-laws which
Mrs. Eddy makes for it. It can accept
those which its Board of Directors
make for it. Even a corporation can
do that. Many of the by-laws of our
national banks are made by the boards
of directors, but they bind the stock-
holders as well as the directors. The
approval of these By-Laws was by the
boards of the Church that had the
authority, and that is all that is nec-
essary. Mrs. Eddy many times re-
ferred to them and to their import-
ance. She charged that they be not
abandoned. She referred to them as
something that was to have an eternal
weight. She charged that whether
she was with the Church or not, they
should never abandon these By-Laws.
Moreover, she adopted, or caused to
be adopted, a by-law which would
prevent their being changed without
her consent. I refer to by-law, Article
XXV, Section 3. Also in the
drawing of the Trust Deeds which are
in evidence of the Church property.
They are all upon the trust that these
By-Laws shall remain as they are,
and she having passed on there is no
power to change them without bring-
ing a close to the altered one per-
manent. She intended to make them
permanent because she recognized that
under them there had been great and
constant growth of this organization,
and she believed that, led by God, she
was carrying on a work in the world
that was destined to be of great ben-
efit to humanity, and she did not pro-
pose that anyone who had walked less
closely with Divine Principle should
have the opportunity of changing this
plan which she had constructed.

Now, the question as to whether or
not these By-Laws are binding so far
as the Trust Deed is concerned, is one
I am going to take up at more length
a little later in my remarks. But I
wish at this time to call attention to
what we have termed, or what I might
term, possibly, the altered issue as
set forth in our answer. We have
stated the fact that the trustees them-
selves are not trustees—these
plaintiffs—under this Trust Deed, if
their contention in regard to the possi-
bility of any change being made in
the By-Laws is correct. And that con-
tention is based upon this simple fact:
the original Trust Deed gave the
power to the First Members and the
Board of Directors to remove a
trustee. There was no power in it
providing for the acceptance of a re-
signation or the resignation of a

trustee unless it is to be found in that
section which provides that the First
Members and the Board of Directors
may declare a vacancy.

Now, the first trustee who resigned,
or who was relieved—I will put it that
way—did not resign. Apparently they
recognized at that time that he had no
right to resign. But a vacancy was
declared in effect by the action of the
First Members and by the action of
the Board of Directors. There is a
question as to whether or not Mrs.
Neal's honorable discharge came with-
in the provision of the deed. But cer-
tain it is, since Mrs. Neal's honorable
discharge there has not been, accord-
ing to the interpretation that the
trustees place upon that provision of
the deed—there has not been anyone
who could declare a vacancy, and if
there was no one who could declare
a vacancy, there was no one who could
accept a resignation. Resignations
have been made to the trustees, and
they have accepted them; but the law
is explicit that where there is a public
charity and where there is no pro-
vision in the instrument for the
resignation of one of the trustees, that
the trustee cannot resign except as his
resignation is also accepted by a
court of record. And there is no
resignation that has been made in
conformity with that principle of law,
which is a principle of law that has
no exceptions. Therefore, either Mr.
Neal, Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Hatten,
never having properly resigned to the
court, are trustees, and these trustees
at the present time are not trustees,
or else you have got to find some
power through the By-Laws for the
acceptance of their resignation. If it
be claimed that Mr. Neal's removal
was in accordance with the Trust
Deed, then Mr. Stewart, who suc-
ceeded him, would be the trustee at
the present time were he living, but
Mr. Stewart died in the present year.

Several years ago he resigned, his
resignation was accepted by the trust-
ees, and there was an appointment
made in his place. But if their con-
tention is correct, there is no power
in this deed by which a resignation
can be accepted; and, therefore, Mr.
McKenzie and Mr. Hatten under those
circumstances are the surviving trust-
ees and are still trustees, and Mr.
Stewart's place is vacant because
there has been no attempt to fill it
since his death.

Now, we do not claim that should
be the finding of the Court, because we
claim there are provisions in the By-
Laws that Mrs. Eddy had a right to
make that do affect this deed in such
a way that the resignations which
have been made can be construed as
legal. But their contention leads to
no other conclusion. If their con-
tention is to prevail in this suit, then
the former trustees are still trustees and
they are not trustees.

I wish to discuss now just for a few
moments, as preliminary to greater
questions—not to greater questions,
but merely because it is raised spe-
cially as a separate issue by the plead-
ings, the question as to Mrs. Eddy's
intent in organizing this trust. It
has been claimed and is alleged by
the plaintiffs that she intended that
there should be two activities for the
advancement of this great movement.
One should be the Mother Church and
the other should be the Publishing So-
ciety. When Mr. Eustace was asked
on the stand what supported that the-
ory of this, he said, "Nothing except
the instruments themselves, the Trust
Deeds." There has not been a show-
ing of evidence introduced to prove
that that was Mrs. Eddy's intention,
although that is one of the issues
raised by their bill. On the contrary,
there has been much evidence intro-
duced showing that she intended for
this to be the publishing house of the
Christian Science Church, of The
Mother Church. She calls it such.
Even in the deed of Jan. 15, 1893,
which is described as a gift to The
Mother Church, she speaks of it as be-
ing the publishing house of The
Mother Church. She throughout the
By-Laws speaks of it, and makes laws
for it in The Mother Church Manual,
as though it was an associated de-
partment of The Mother Church. The
deed itself contradicts their assertion,
because it places—

The Master—You are now speaking
of the deed of Jan. 25, or Jan. 15?
Mr. Bates—Jan. 25 now.

The Master—But the trustees do not
hold under the deed of Jan. 15, do
they?

Mr. Bates—I beg your pardon?
The Master—Do the trustees hold
the property under the—
Mr. Bates—No; they do not; they
hold under the deed of January 25.
And the deed of January 15 was in-
troduced in evidence for the purpose
of showing Mrs. Eddy's intent, one of
the circumstances at the time.

The Master—She made that deed and
subsequently made a different one?
Mr. Bates—Made the one of January
25 after taking the advice of counsel.

The Master—Not putting the first
on record but putting the second on
record?

Mr. Bates—The first was never put
on record by Mrs. Eddy, and it was
never put on record by anyone until
this suit was pending.

The Master—Not delivering the first
but delivering the second?
Mr. Bates—The first was delivered,
but at the time Mrs. Eddy gave it the
property had not come into her pos-
session; and the other one was given
after it did come into her possession.

The Master—So that for the purpose
of a conveyance it was a nullity?
Mr. Bates—I do not think that it
had any effect as a conveyance, but
it did have effect as showing what was
in her mind, and the deed drawn on
January 25 was drawn as closely as
counsel advised her she could to cur-
ry out the purpose disclosed by the one of
January 15, which was to make a gift
to The Mother Church of the publish-
ing house.

I was about to say that the deed
of Jan. 25 contradicts the sugges-
tion as to the two activities, because
that deed itself, under clause 10,
brings the Publishing Society under

the governing bodies of the Church.
It brings them under the First Mem-
bers and the Board of Directors, and
by bringing them under them and giv-
ing them the power to declare vacan-
cies, it put it under the authority of
the Church. For, as I shall argue,
when you have the power of removal,
you have every smaller power that
goes with it of supervision and of
direction. So that the idea of two
activities is contradicted by the deed,
by the By-Laws and by Mrs. Eddy
in her correspondence with the Board
of Directors, and in the By-Laws
which she caused to be adopted, all
of which place this Publishing Society
under the authority of the governing
board of The Mother Church.

May I take Your Honor's time just
to quote one or two statements of
Mrs. Eddy? Perhaps before I pass
to that I might direct Your Honor's
attention to the fact that Mrs. Eddy
in establishing this trust in January,
1893, changed the Publishing Society
from a corporation to a trusteeship.
There seems to have been a purpose
in it, and there is only one purpose
that can be suggested for it, and that
was that the corporation was a sepa-
rate and distinct entity, apart from
The Mother Church, and she wished to
have a Publishing Society that should
be as closely as possible allied with
the Church. There is evidence in
Judge Hanna's deposition, and in Mr.
Neal's testimony, to the effect that it
was because of the statutes of Massa-
chusetts in regard to a church holding
property from which the income was
more than \$2000, that she found it
necessary to establish a trusteeship
instead of giving the property direct
to the Church.

The eighth edition of the Church
Manual, which was approved by Mrs.
Eddy in February, 1893, as shown by
the record on page 554, column 2,
contains an article on the Publishing
Society and several sections. That
was within a month of her writing
or signing of the Trust Deed, and
shows conclusively that she had in
mind the bringing of this trusteeship
under the Church authorities.

The Master—What article is that in
the eighth edition?
Mr. Bates—Article XI. The record is
page 554, column 2.

The Master—That is the first article
in any Manual, or in any edition,
rather, of the Manual, relating di-
rectly to the Publishing Society?

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor. And
that was adopted, as I said, within a
month of the delivery of the deed.

The Master—And what does the
article say?
Mr. Bates—That article contains, if
I recall rightly, three or four sec-
tions, most of which are in harmony
with the deed.

The Master—I had forgotten that—I
mean, I do not remember what the
article said. I suppose that it was all
read at the time.

Mr. Bates—Yes.
The Master—Never mind. You need
not stop to look it up. I can find that
later.

Mr. Whipple—It is right there, if
Your Honor please (passing a book to
the master). It is exactly what the
Trust Deed except the provision at
the very end, and that was changed
within a few days, and it was made to
conform to the Trust

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GARLAND PICKED TO WIN TENNIS PLAY

Yale University Court Star Plays His Way Through the Preliminary and First Rounds of Intercollegiate Tennis Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Conn.—Intercollegiate tennis players waited until yesterday for cool weather, but at the start of their annual tournament the Merion Cricket Club courts Monday afternoon were greeted with a summer sun which made yesterday no day for tennis, and long before the preliminary and first rounds were completed the poor playing conditions were apparent in the play of the college. Frequent stops were made, and the play was particularly true in the match between B. M. Morse, Yale '20, and W. L. Nassau Jr., '22 the Pennsylvania tennis and soccer star. Morse easily won, 2-6, 9-7, 9-7.

Garland Jr. '20, the Pittsburgh star who represents Yale University, who recently held N. E. Brooks, Australian, for two sets in the United States national singles tournament at Forest Hills, went through the preliminary and first rounds without trouble. Garland eliminated G. B. Benton, Georgetown, who advanced through an earlier default. The Georgetown lad managed to get one set from the Yale star but the latter refused to ease up. Garland is expected to win the singles championship, although there are one or two others who may give him a hard time.

Reid, Cornell '20 is one who is expected upon as a near finalist. He won from K. P. L. Simmons, Yale '20, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4. Reid is a small University wrestler. L. W. Reid, Cornell '20, eliminated Herndon, Princeton, in the preliminary round, 10-8, 6-1.

Yale University managed to get one man through the second round when H. Kallenbach '22 defeated F. Hennigan, Harvard '22, 6-4, 6-4. H. Dickinson '22, and H. H. Dickinson '22, and H. H. Dickinson '22, were eliminated in the first round.

One of the hardest matches in the second round was won by K. N. Nassau Jr., Yale '21, over W. T. Mallery, Cornell '21, 6-4, 10-8. The Cornell star played the Yale player all through the match and once or twice had the Cornell star within his grasp only to lose.

W. Helm, Harvard '20, and W. G. Helm, Cornell '20, played one of the three-set matches, the former winning, 6-0, 5-7, 6-3.

Garland Jr., who is president of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association had charge of the draw and in the afternoon he was found out later when it was found out that Nassau had four men entered instead of two as originally announced. In view of the fact that Nassau will be busy playing for several days, he turned over the details of the tournament to W. T. Tilden '20, Philadelphia net star, who was supposed to W. M. Johnston in the final singles championship last year.

The doubles teams were announced as follows:
Garland and Hawks, Nassau and Morse, University of California, Brown and Fisher, Nassau and Nassau, Cornell University, and Holt or Mallery, Fisher, Nassau, Harvard University, Helm, Nassau, Princeton University, and Herndon. The sum-

mary of the matches in the second round was as follows:
Garland Jr. '20, defeated H. Kallenbach '22, by default.
F. Hennigan, Harvard '22, defeated N. E. Brooks, Princeton '21, 10-8, 6-1.
W. L. Nassau Jr., '22, defeated W. T. Mallery, Cornell '21, 6-4, 10-8.
H. Kallenbach '22, defeated H. Dickinson '22, by default.
H. H. Dickinson '22, defeated G. B. Benton, Georgetown '22, by default.
W. G. Helm, Cornell '20, defeated W. T. Mallery, Cornell '21, 6-4, 10-8.

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RUTH SETS NEW HOME-RUN RECORD

Pitcher and Outfielder for Boston American League Club Makes Twenty-Sixth Circuit Drive

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	79	44	.642
Cleveland	71	51	.581
Detroit	71	52	.577
New York	66	54	.550
St. Louis	64	60	.516
Boston	60	62	.491
Washington	48	78	.379
Philadelphia	22	90	.261

MONDAY'S RESULTS
Boston 2, New York 1
Boston 4, New York 0
GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Boston
Cleveland at New York
Detroit at Philadelphia
Chicago at Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—G. H. Ruth, pitcher and outfielder for the Boston American League Baseball Club, established a new major-league home-run record at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon when, on his fourth trip to the plate in the first game of the Boston-New York double-header, he made his twenty-sixth home run of the season. The previous record was 25 made by John Freeman as a member of the Washington club which was that year in the National League.

The Boston team took both games from the New York Americans, 3 to 1, and 3 to 0. The batting of the visitors featured both contests. The scores:

First Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	8	0
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1

Batteries—Jones and Schang; Thormann, Quinn and Ruel. Umpires—Owens and Dineen.

Second Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Batteries—Hoyt and Walters; Morgie and Hannah. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR HARVARD ELEVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Soldiers Field assumed an appearance of pre-war time activity Monday afternoon when Harvard University's full squad of candidates for 1919 gridiron honors reported for their first practice session of the season to Head Coach R. L. Fisher. The squad which reported compared favorably with those of more normal years in numbers if not in quality, but while the usual list of veteran forwards was missing there were several who appeared to have the necessary qualifications for first-class rushing men.

The backs and ends who reported last week have made very good progress and the coach is confident that the varsity backfield will include a string of men who have worked together on teams in previous years.

At the start of regular practice yesterday afternoon, Coach Fisher divided the squad and assigned W. J. Murray '20, quarterback in 1915 and 1916, the first class. With Murray were Ralph Horween, E. L. Casey, and Stanley Burnham, all of the class of 1920. Coach Fisher and William Snow assumed charge of the guards and the coach assigned the centers and ends to Derrick Parmenter and C. A. Collidge, respectively. Trumbull '14, star of Harvard's line men during P. D. Haughton's coaching, is scheduled to join Coach Fisher's staff the first of next month.

Coach Fisher expects that the squad will be augmented before the week is over to nearly 100 candidates, and little can be done in the way of formation until each man has been tried out. At the earliest possible date, the coach promises, he will start the scrimmages, while the backs have already been working on plays.

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ARMY BEATS NAVY IN CRICKET MATCH

LONDON, England—The British Army beat the Navy at cricket at Lord's, July 25, by an innings and 75 runs. It was a case of the ball beating the bat, the big guns of the Army making excellent target practice on the Navy wickets at 22 yards' range.

Capt. Nigel Haig, suiting his bowling to the slowness of the wicket and puzzling the senior service with the flight of the ball, took 5 wickets for 35 runs in the two innings. Capt. R. St. Leger Fowler, the Old Etonian, also took 5 wickets at a cost of 59, with all his former skill. Capt. W. V. D. Dickinson bowled slowly with great effect and accounted for 7 wickets for 93 runs. Finally Lieut. F. C. G. Naumann, of Oxford University, took 3 for a total of 61. Against this array of talent the navy men could produce little in opposition, either in the way of batsmen who could knock the bowling about, or in the way of bowlers who could emulate them in their own department.

Commander G. C. Harrison, however, was a tower of strength to the Navy, and his innings of 50 in the first visit to the wickets was the one redeeming feature of the innings. It was a great effort, and had he been backed up by the result of the match might have been vastly different. The remainder of the side only put on 37 between them, and the whole XI was out for 117. The Army knocked up 340 before being dismissed, and the Navy therefore had another turn at the wickets. They did a little better at the second attempt, Maj. R. A. D. Brooks being responsible for 45, the top score, and Commander Harrison adding another 36. These two were the most valuable efforts in a score of 147. The Army batting showed more evenness; Maj. F. R. Brooks just completed the century before being bowled by Commander A. E. Evans, and two others in the side completed the half-century. The summary:

THE ARMY
First Innings

Maj. P. R. Johnson, c Bartley, b Sinclair	22
Lieut. A. C. Wilkinson, c Cantrell, b Sinclair	10
Lieut. Col. W. M. Turner, b Sinclair	59
Lieut. A. W. Carr, c Cantrell, b Sinclair	52
Maj. F. R. Brooks, b Dickinson	15
Lieut. F. C. G. Naumann, b Sinclair	61
Maj. B. F. Clarke, c Cantrell, b Dickinson	6
Maj. D. C. Robinson, c Goudge, b Boyd	28
Capt. R. St. Leger Fowler, b Dickinson	29
Capt. W. V. D. Dickinson, c Brooks	2
B. Evans, b Dickinson	7
B. L. b. 4, w. 1	7
Total	340

THE NAVY
First Innings

Commander C. F. R. Cowan, b Haig	12
Rev. W. H. Goudge, c Naumann	10
Commander A. E. Evans, c Robinson	11
b Naumann	11
Lieut. P. H. Bonham Carter, b W. V. D. Dickinson	8
Maj. R. A. D. Brooks, c Turner, b Dickinson	45
b Dickinson	36
Lieut. Commander M. J. Palmer, c Brooks	3
Lieut. J. L. Boyd, c Naumann	1
b Fowler	1
Lieut. Commander E. W. Sinclair, not out	2
B. L. b. 2	4
Total	117

Second Innings

Commander C. F. R. Cowan, b Haig	12
Rev. W. H. Goudge, c Turner, b Fowler	10
Commander A. E. Evans, b Fowler	11
Lieut. P. H. Bonham Carter, b Fowler	8
Maj. R. A. D. Brooks, c Haig, b Fowler	45
Commander G. C. Harrison, b Dickinson	36
Lieut. E. L. D. Bartley, c Naumann	6
Lieut. Commander M. J. Palmer, c Haig	14
b Haig	1
Lieut. J. L. Boyd, b Haig	1
Lieut. Col. A. S. Cantrell, not out	2
Lieut. Commander E. W. Sinclair, b Fowler	1
B. L. b. 1	12
Total	147

BOWLING ANALYSIS

The Army—First Innings	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinclair	29	6	92	3
Cantrell	23	3	122	4
Evans	24	0	38	2
Boyd	5	0	30	1
Palmer	7	0	33	0
Cantrell bowled one wide				
The Navy—First Innings	O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	19	7	4	1
Dickinson	25	13	5	5
Naumann	2	3	48	1
Fowler	6	0	13	1
Second Innings	O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	15	5	31	4
Dickinson	9	1	43	2
Naumann	1	0	15	0
Fowler	18	2	46	4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—There was some fine running recorded at various sports meetings held July 26, indicating that British sport is not so decadent as recent events in other branches of athletics have led some to declare. The non-appearance of any British representatives in the first flight at the Pershing Stadium at the recent inter-allied games, throws up in great relief the performances of civilian runners in Great Britain itself and gives rise to hope that at the next really international event for runners, Great Britain will be satisfactorily represented.

W. A. Hill, the present holder of the 100-yard and 220-yard championships of the Amateur Athletic Association, is hailed as a second Applegarth and his most recent performance at Cowes, where he won the scratch sprint with the greatest ease in one second less than even time, certainly stamps the new star as a great runner. In the

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWARK, New Jersey—Raymond Eaton of this city has won the professional bicycle championship of America. He secured the title Sunday when he finished second to Madden in the two-mile championship race, and shut out F. L. Kramer, last year's champion, in a semi-final of the title event. Had Kramer defeated Eaton Sunday, the five-mile championship, still to come, would have been the deciding race. Whether or not Eaton gets placed in the five-mile event makes no difference now, for Kramer cannot overtake him in the point standing.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BURLINGTON, Vermont—Dr. W. P. Edmunds of St. Louis, Missouri, has been engaged as football coach by the athletic committee of the University of Vermont. It was announced yesterday. War work prevented Dr. Edmunds from serving in this capacity in 1917. The football camp will open on Grand Island this week.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the last few days, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Bolivia, Ecuador and Uruguay have recognized the Legua Government in Peru, following the lead of the United States Government.

final for the 120-yard open, he was only beaten by a matter of inches, by two opponents with 7 and 10 yards start. Hill also appeared in the team race for his club, the Surrey Athletic Club, supported by P. Hodge, a runner of no mean reputation, J. Pratt and F. A. Sutch. All these runners went along in splendid style and swept all before them.

G. P. Sweet made a successful attack on the 660-yard record at Erit on the same day, beating his own record on grass by 28, and also that made by Hector Phillips at Stamford Bridge in 1916 on the cinder track, by a margin of 15. Giving O. C. Curran a start of 65 yards, Sweet overhauled him 200 yards from the finish and covered the course in 1m. 22.4-5s. J. Quinn, Birefield Harriers, the mile champion of the Midlands, won the one-mile invitation race in 4m. 32s.

YORKSHIRE BOWLER IN SPLENDID FORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NORTHAMPTON, England—Yorkshire improved their position in the county cricket championship by defeating Northamptonshire at Northampton July 24, by an innings and 196 runs. The visitors' innings was opened by Holmes and Sutcliffe, who both batted in excellent style. Holmes made 133 and Sutcliffe knocked up 145 before he was caught out. When the total had reached 380, the Yorkshire captain decided to declare. The first innings of the Northampton side yielded the paltry total of 72 runs. They were therefore forced to follow on; but in their second attempt they were scarcely any more successful, the total for the second innings being 112.

The cause of this debacle was the splendid bowling of Rhodes. In the first innings he accounted for 47 wickets for 34 runs and in the second he took no less than 6 wickets for 33 runs. This brought the total number of wickets taken this season by Rhodes up to 100, and he is the first bowler who has taken 100 wickets this season. The summary:

YORKSHIRE
First Innings

Holmes, b Wells	133
Sutcliffe, c Beasley, b Seymour	145
Denton, b Woolley	1
R. Kilner, not out	38
Rhodes, not out	38
Byes 5, 1 b. 1, n. b. 1	7
Total (3 wkts)	380

*Innings declared closed.
Mr. G. Wilson, Mr. D. C. E. Burton, Mr. Robinson, Dolphin, and Waddington did not go in.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
First Innings

Woolley, b Rhodes	11
Cox, b Rhodes	21
Haywood, b Waddington	7
Seymour, b Waddington	31
Mr. L. E. Holland, c Holmes, b Waddington	2
Wells, 1 b w, b Rhodes	6
Mr. J. W. Willis, b Kilner	2
Russell, run out	1
Mr. L. J. Davies, c Rhodes, b Kilner	1
Freeman, b Waddington	2
Mr. J. N. Beasley, not out	0
Byes, etc.	4
Total	112

Second Innings

Woolley, 1 b w, b Rhodes	24
Cox, c Rhodes, b Kilner	37
Haywood, b Rhodes	0
Mr. H. K. Foster, c Braund, b White	10
Mr. J. W. C. Turner, b White	0
Mr. A. F. Cliff, c Robinson, b White	15
Mr. R. E. Berkeley, c Daniel, b White	2
Burrows, b White	2
Mr. W. H. Taylor, c McBryan, b White	2
Mr. F. Harry, c Chidgey, b Robinson	11
Bale, not out	6
Leg-bye	1
Total	67

WORCESTERSHIRE
First Innings

Mr. M. F. S. Jewell, c Daniel, b White	0
Bowley, c Robinson, b White	7
Mr. H. N. Jewell, c S. Rippon, b White	0
Mr. H. K. Foster, c Braund, b White	10
Mr. J. W. C. Turner, b White	0
Mr. A. F. Cliff, c Robinson, b White	15
Mr. R. E. Berkeley, c Daniel, b White	2
Burrows, b White	2
Mr. W. H. Taylor, c McBryan, b White	2
Mr. F. Harry, c Chidgey, b Robinson	11
Bale, not out	6
Leg-bye	1
Total	67

Second Innings

Mr. M. F. S. Jewell, c Daniel, b White	11
Bowley, c Robinson, b White	11
Mr. H. N. Jewell, c S. Rippon, b White	0
Mr. H. K. Foster, c Braund, b White	10
Mr. J. W. C. Turner, b White	0
Mr. A. F. Cliff, c Robinson, b White	15
Mr. R. E. Berkeley, c Daniel, b White	2
Burrows, b White	2
Mr. W. H. Taylor, c McBryan, b White	2
Mr. F. Harry, c Chidgey, b Robinson	11
Bale, not out	6
Leg-bye	1
Total	67

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Scottish lawn tennis championships were concluded July 26 at the Powderhall Grounds, Edinburgh. The results of the finals follow:

Men's Singles—C. Branfoot, Newcastle, defeated Maj. Leith Ross, Aberdeen, 6-0, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4.
Ladies' Singles—Miss M. E. Fergus, Liberton, defeated Miss K. E. Little, Liberton, 6-0, 6-1.
Mixed Doubles—H. E. B. Neilson, Partick, and Miss Fergus, Liberton, defeated G. B. Youll, Cambridge, and Mrs. Herriot, Edinburgh, 6-3, 7-5.
Ladies' Doubles—Miss Fergus and Mrs. Herriot defeated Miss A. Pearson and Miss A. B. McDonald, Alloa, 6-0, 6-2.
Men's Doubles—H. E. B. Neilson and R. B. Irons, Partick, defeated A. H. Harley and R. U. Letta, Edinburgh, 6-1, 7-5, 12-14, 6-1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The National Baseball Commission held that the New Orleans Club has a prior right to the services of Pitcher W. C. Hoyt, but recommended that the Boston American League Club, with which he has been playing, be given an opportunity to purchase his release at reasonable consideration. The committee in its finding said that if the two clubs failed to come to terms within 10 days, the award of Hoyt to New Orleans is to become effective and will be enforced.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Southern Association has closed one of the most successful seasons in its history, with Atlanta the winner of the 1919 championship. Little Rock finished second, and New Orleans third. The other clubs finished in the following order: Mobile, Memphis, Chattanooga, Birmingham, and Nashville.

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BARNES LEADS IN SOUTHERN GOLF

Heads Field of 75 Entries in the First 18 Holes of Play With a Card of 71

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
ATLANTA, Georgia—J. M. Barnes, Western open golf champion, Monday led the field in the first 18 holes of play in the Southern open championship tournament at East Lake with a card of 71. R. T. Jones Jr., of Atlanta, runner-up in the recent United States national amateur tournament at Oakmont, was second with a 73. Leo Deigel, of the Detroit Country Club, runner-up in the Western open championship, was third with a 74.

J. D. Edgar, professional at the Druid Hills Golf Club of Atlanta and holder of the Canadian and French championship titles, was fourth with a score of 75.

The field consists of about 75 entries. The best-known professionals are Barnes, Deigel, Edgar, Fred McLeod of the Columbia Country Club of Washington, District of Columbia, and Emmett French of the York Country Club, Pennsylvania. Barnes' card follows:
Out.....5 3 3 5 3 3 3 3 35
In.....3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 36-72
Other scores for the day include: Fred McLeod, of the Columbia Country Club 80; Jack Burgess of Asheville, North Carolina, 85; Emmett French of the York Country Club, 79; Harry Cowie of the Tate Springs 82; W. Ogg of the East Lake Country Club

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AMERICAN DAY AT

CANADIAN EXHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario. Continued
friendship between Canada and
the United States was the keynote of
the speeches at the luncheon of the
members of the Canadian National
Exhibition on American Day, when
the guests included representatives of
the consular service of the Republic,
members of the United States Army,
and prominent private citizens.

Mr. Chester Martin, the American
consul at Toronto, referring to the
great success of the exhibition, said
that it is educational to us as well
as to the people of Canada to note
the advancement from year to year
of all things that go to make our
civilization a greater one in every sense
of the word. Much of the progress
of the United States is due to your
advice and suggestions, and we have
been in building up our country
and have become loyal citizens of
the adopted land. We, on the other
hand, have possibly been instrumental
in locating manufacturing industries
near your fair land in assisting in building
up and adding to its material
prosperity. In my opinion future
legislation in both countries should be
along broad lines of mutual benefit.

Col. T. H. Stewart, of the United
States Ordnance Department, said he
thought that his country "would always
be in the closest harmony with
a great British people, from whom
we have derived our ideals and ideas
of government and progress."

James A. Imrie, counsel for the National
Association of Manufacturers of the
United States, said that "now
the time for the institutions we
present to show that popular govern-
ment can solve in peace and with-
out a civil strife, the problems of their
people and can work out the greatest
social questions."

INDIAN EFFORTS REWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Indians of
the west will reap a fair crop as the
result of the extensive greater produc-
tion scheme on which they entered a
year ago, under the stimulus of the
war. In 1918 much raw prairie was
used in readiness for seeding this
year. Although drought has proved a
setback in some of the reserves, in
all the crop has turned out well,
and an average of 15 bushels of wheat
per acre will reward the Indians for
their efforts.

PROBLEM FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—The high
cost of living is pressing severely on
returned soldier in this country.
Much discussion has been heard
the subject at recent meetings of
the Great War Veterans Association.
The matter has culminated in
passing of a resolution which calls
on the Dominion Government to
take drastic measures to stop profit-
ing by selling stocks of food in

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cold storage, canneries, and else-
where; coal at the mine heads; cloth-
ing and other necessities in factories
for the benefit of consumers at a
fair price. The motion contains a
clause directing the attention of the
government to the steps taken in the
United States to punish profiteers by
fine and imprisonment, and desires
that similar action be taken in this
country. The resolution has been
sent to 102 branches of the associa-
tion in this Province for indorsement.

RECONSTRUCTION OF

THE GOUIN CABINET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—A reconstruction
of the Cabinet of the Hon. Sir Lomer
Gouin, Prime Minister of the Province
of Quebec, has taken place, three new
members, Messrs. Gailpeault, Per-
reault, and David, entering the admin-
istration. Sir Lomer has given up his
second portfolio as Attorney-General
to the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, who has
held office as Minister of Public Works
and Labor. Mr. Taschereau is suc-
ceeded as Minister of Public Works
and Labor by the Hon. M. Antonin
Gailpeault, who was Speaker of the
Legislative Assembly in the last Leg-
islature. The Hon. Joseph E. Perreault
becomes Minister of Colonization,
Mines and Fisheries, succeeding the
Hon. Honore Mercier. Mr. Mercier be-
comes Minister of Lands and Forests,
succeeding the Hon. Jules Allard, who
leaves political life to become Prothon-
otary of Montreal. The Hon. Jeremie
L. Decarie retires as Provincial Sec-
retary and Registrar, and is succeeded
by the Hon. L. Athanasie David.

Sir Lomer, while retaining the
premiership, also becomes President
of the Council. The following min-
isters retain their former portfolios:
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of
Municipalities, the Hon. W. G. Mit-
chell; Minister of Agriculture, the Hon.
J. E. Caron; Minister of Roads, the
Hon. J. A. Tassier; ministers without
portfolio, the Hon. Napoleon Seguin,
sitting in the Legislative Assembly;
the Hon. Narcisse P. Perreault and the
Hon. John C. Kaine, sitting in the
Legislative Council.

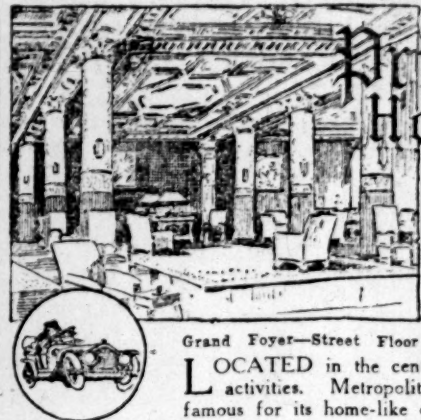
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"BOYS WILL BE BOYS,"
STORY OF KENTUCKY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Joseph Hart presented "Boys Will Be Boys," a character comedy in three acts, adapted to the stage by Charles O'Brien, formerly from Irvin S. Cobb's story of the same title, at the Lyceum Theater, New York, Aug. 28, 1919.

Charles O'Brien Charles Gifford
Joseph Hart Charles Gifford
Edith Allen Edith Allen
Robert Armstrong Robert Armstrong
Nina Saville Nina Saville
William H. St. James William H. St. James
Carl Anthony Carl Anthony
Charles Schneider Charles Schneider
Frank Lombardie Frank Lombardie
Mabel Frey Mabel Frey
George C. Parks George C. Parks
Harold Bergh Harold Bergh
Thomas Deely Thomas Deely
Teddy Hart Teddy Hart
Frank I. Payne Frank I. Payne
Eugene Du Bois Eugene Du Bois
Harry Beresford Harry Beresford
Charles H. Riegel Charles H. Riegel
Claude Cooper Claude Cooper
Erville Alderson Erville Alderson

ROCHESTER, New York—What Michael Smith's and Frank Bacon's "Lightnin'" was to the theatrical year of 1918-1919, Charles O'Brien Kennedy's and Irvin S. Cobb's "Boys Will Be Boys" may well be to the new season of 1919-1920. These comedies of character are similar in nature and in appeal. Comparison between these plays may be extended to include the central characters and their portrayals. Frank Bacon as "Lightnin'" is a notable rendering of a well-written role; Mr. Cobb has provided a well-drawn personality for Mr. Beresford to expound his skill upon.

The Central Character

Mr. Beresford's role is that of Peep Day, who is the man-of-all-work at a lively stable in a little Kentucky village. As a boy he had been taken from the farmhouse by Horace Gafford's father to help in his stable, and Gafford Junior inherited stable, horses, and Peep. The last-named character has remained on the premises ever since. He is looked down upon by the rest of the community as "poor white trash"; that is, by all excepting a young couple in the bloom of romance, and the boys. Peep's simple good-heartedness and usual cheerfulness, his readiness to please them and sympathize with their interests, commend him strongly to the youngsters. Indeed, they recognize the fact that Peep himself is only a boy despite his white hair. In his rare moments of brooding, he feels that he has been cheated out of his boyhood, and he seems to indulge even yet the ever-living desires, tastes, and fancies he had when a boy; he wishes to cut away from restraints and play with and abandon. But the most Peep has ever had at one time was 75 cents, and with that amount he could not get a very riotous start. Then, almost stunningly suddenness, he inherits an undreamed-of fortune. He tries in vain to give most of it to the poor young lawyer of the village, who would be able to marry his aristocratic sweetheart, and goes forth with the boys, and make merry with the good things of life, to see, and to play that gladden his hearts.

The Priest Appears

A scheming lawyer of the village takes this "waste," and he soon goes forward a much rouged and smart-fart from Cincinnati and presents documents to prove that she is the rightful heir to the fortune that has come to Peep. The lawyer and his girl ask that Peep be committed to an asylum for examination, and Peep tries to comply, much against his desire. A struggle ensues between the schemers and the poor old lawyer over the fate of Peep and the fortune, and of course the lawyer wins.

The scenes of the story are peopled with interesting aggregation of vividly sketched characters, all belonging to the Cobb Kentucky gallery. They are of the soil, and the atmosphere, for the most part, has the Kentucky village tang. However, the first act is rather slow, and its curtain ends on a complete episode. It could have been started near the close of the second act instead of at the beginning of the first. In the second act, a good degree of interest in the management of incidents and general development of plot follows, but there is too frequent resort to anything that will cause laughter. In the first act, Mr. Kennedy is too particular about presenting everything of Cobb possible. In the second and third acts, he forgets Cobb at times and does it alone. The results are comedy tricks and speaking out of character, even in the case of Peep, who disturbs the atmosphere and mar the production as a whole. The denouement is rather too artificial, too.

Mr. Beresford plays Peep with an understanding of the innermost feeling of the vagaries of such a character. He is a richly human and artistically rounded portrayal. Excepting some exaggeration by Erville Allen in the role of a deputy sheriff, and the Kentucky village types are well played. William H. St. James as Judge Priest and George C. Parks as Sergeant Bagby are delightful impersonations of the belle of the town.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Actors' Association, latest arrival from the ranks of the producers, is to give Labor Day something of a theatrical activity by opening new bills at four theaters in New York. All were greeted with enthusiastic crowds.

The Lexington Avenue Theater,

the original Equity house, the third week's bill included the fourth act of "The Copperhead," in which Lionel Barrymore does some of the best acting seen on the American stage for some years. For the rest, in addition to an amusing minstrel number, a good variety program was furnished, including such performers as Adele Rowland, John Hazzard and Ada Lewis, the Watson Sisters, Adelaide Hughes, Carl Hyson and Dorothy Dickson and Margaret Namara.

Down in the Second Avenue Theater an amusing burlesque of "John Ferguson." In it Jim Barton made another success. He is one of the surprises of the strike. Before it began he was almost unknown to Broadway, but the strike has suddenly lifted him out of burlesque into the Equity bills, and very likely he will not go back. He is an impossibly agile dancer of impossibly eccentric steps. The rest of the bill here was also enjoyed by an audience from the neighborhood.

Lillian Russell was the star of the bill at the Tomahawk Theater. Adele Rowland, Charles Judel, Ray Raymond, Marjorie Bentley, John Lowe and Terry and Lambert also appeared.

Now that the actors' strike is over the theater season in New York City has sprung almost into full swing. Among the offerings new to the city are the following: "Up from Nowhere," a comedy by Harry Leon Wilson and Booth Tarkington, with Norman Trevor in the leading role, at the Comedy Theater; Miss Grace George in "She Would and She Did," a comedy by Mark Reed, at the Vanderbilt Theater; "A Regular Feller," comedy by Mark Swan, at the Cort Theater; "Lismore," a romantic Irish play by Rita O'Leary and Grace Hoyer, at Henry Miller's Theater; "Civilian Clothes," a returned-soldier comedy by Thompson Buchanan, at the Morosco Theater.

The Gallo English Opera Company is at the Shubert Theater, dividing the week between "The Mikado" and "The Chimes of Normandy." Louis Mann has begun a four weeks' engagement at the Manhattan Opera House, in "Friendly Enemies." The Greenwich Village Follies Company has moved from the Greenwich Village Theater to the Nora Bayes Theater.

Plays that have resumed their New York runs include "Lightnin'" at the Gaiety, "The Royal Vagabond" at the Cohan and Harris, "A Voice in the Dark" at the Republic, "The Challenge" at the Selwyn, "The Better 'Ole" at the Booth, "The Five Million" at Maxine Elliott's, "Chu Chin Chow" at the Century, "A Lonely Romeo" at the Casino, "East Is West" at the Astor.

"NOBODY'S BOY" AT
GARRICK, LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent
"Nobody's Boy," Produced at the Garrick Theater, London, England. The cast:
Chambermaid Gladys Gurny
The Bride Gladys Gurny
The Bridgeman Jack Sinclair
Mary Connie Emerald
Jim and Tim Tomson Twins
Prudence Prim Joan Challis
Reggie Fairfax Johnny Dale
Miss Hawkins Edie Morris
Brady Bitter Edie Morris
Alice Hawkins Doris Chard
Colonel Bunting Frank Lalor
Mrs. Bunting Any Augarde
Dick Donald Calthrop
Rose Bunting Marjorie Gordon
"Mother's Boy" Kitty Lister
Mollie Maybud Daisy Burrell
Miss Jase Connie Emerald
Percy and Bert Tomson Twins
Dr. Randall Clifton Alderson
Jack Foster Fred Hearne

LONDON, England—The musical adaptation of "The Foundling" under the above title lacks many of the qualities that have made several of these transformed old comedies successful in their second state. Perhaps it was that the piece is packed too tightly with material to move along easily, which of course nullifies the broad simplicity which has made these old plays such excellent framework for musical treatment. In fact, to put it frankly, "Nobody's Boy" is a step back in works of its own class. And yet it is more lavish in color and costumes than the gayest of revues. Its humor is only that arising out of a comic situation, while the music, with the exception of a few numbers, is of the drum and clapper order, relying solely on its insistent rhythms and reminiscent tunes (oh, those drums and clappers!). But as these are the characteristics of most popular ditties at the present time some of the numbers referred to may have a vogue. One or two deserve it, such as the waltz in the second act, a really taking air, and Rose's song in the last act entitled, "Lovelight."

Mr. Donald Calthrop dashed about in his mercurial fashion, pouncing upon first this person and that, jumping at the strongest conclusions on the slenderest clues, finding a mother here and a sister there, and even a "wife" to shield a friend; in short harping on one string till it lost the trick to amuse, and finally cheating the house, who had borne with him so patiently in his search, by finding the secret of his noble parentage in a scrap of paper and not even letting them know the contents. One writes Donald Calthrop because he is always Donald Calthrop whether he is Tom, Dick, or Harry. But who

isn't Who on the comic stage when it comes to that? The name of the player conveys usually much more the character played than a long description. The piece badly wants a good old-fashioned funny man. True, there are two new comedians from America. Only one was amusing. He was Mr. Frank Lalor, who played the Colonel Bunting to Miss Amy Augarde's Mrs. Bunting.

Miss Marjorie Gordon gave charm to a somewhat listless heroine, having perhaps the best voice in a singularly "voiceless" cast. Dancing there was with a vengeance in the last act, Connie Emerald and the Tomson Twins having the hotel divan to themselves for an exhibition of the latest eccentric steps.



Camera portrait by E. O. Hoppe, London

MISS VIOLA TREE
TALKS OF HER PLANS

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England—The return of Miss Viola Tree to the stage is a particularly pleasurable event in London theater-land, seeing the special esteem, nay, affection in which her father was held. By way of preliminary action Miss Tree has acquired from Mr. C. B. Cochran the Aldwych Theater, which will be taken over by him when it ceases to be a Young Men's Christian Association center. She will not at once appear there herself, but will hand the theater over to Capt. Basil Dean, who will produce there a series of modern plays till Miss Tree is ready to enter into possession with a revival of "The Tempest," with Mr. Basil Dean then acting as producer.

Such announcements naturally excited forth The Christian Science Monitor interviewer, and in an artistic room in Chelsea in a room obviously given up to things pertaining to India, Miss Tree took up the tale of her theatrical ventures and hopes for the benefit of the readers of these columns. Miss Viola Tree is a busy person just now and not much time was wasted in preliminaries.

Intends to Be Well Cast

"Now, what can I tell you?" really shows caution, and should therefore never be too greedily responded to by the novice of the notebook lest the flood of inquisitive demands should scare the bird of confidence. But the "old hand" answers modestly, and soon the conversation is found to be running along with a beginning and with few or no questions. The talk has not been going for long about her enterprise as a whole before Miss Tree is found saying (according to notes), "I won't perform in a play until I have a part in it that suits me. But that won't prevent my giving the play. If I think I shall impair a cast I shall not take part in it, that's all. I mean to do good stuff at any cost. I want the Aldwych Theater to get a special reputation, and the public to know that they can see fine plays at this theater. My hope is also to be able to give important matinees, say twice a week, of plays by Ibsen, Bjornson, and such like, or some of the fine old seventeenth century tragedies by Webster, Ben Jonson and others. My father had this idea for His Majesty's, and I should like to carry it out at the Aldwych. Then I would like to do the modern poetical playrights—like Yeats, Synge, both of whom have written a 'Diademe' play. We shan't, however, do new works at first. But I want to give things rather big, not drawing-room comedies or farces. My training was for the big kind of work, and the traditions of my father's theater are strong in me.

Plays in Prospect

"As you know, I shall be active in Mr. Gerald du Maurier's production of Alfred Sutro's play, 'The Choice.' When the Aldwych becomes vacant the opening event will be Mr. Basil Dean's production of Arnold Bennett's new comedy, and sooner or later I come in with 'The Tempest,' and the part I shall play in it will be the rather modest but still important role of one of the goddesses in the masque of the reapers. It is my dream to act Beatrice in 'Much Ado About Nothing,' but there is only one possible Benedict for me, and he is not likely to be available."

A fitting partner at once rose to the listener's mind—but Miss Tree would not be drawn, so the guess remained unvoiced, and shall remain unwritten.

On the subject of stagecraft Miss Tree waxed enthusiastic, and as the art of the producer forms such an important part of the better-class plays nowadays, it was natural that London's latest manageress should feel its fascination and enter thoroughly into its art and technique. Indeed, that thoroughness is a legacy

Sir Herbert Tree has left his eldest daughter, one can see before many words have been exchanged with her.

"In the staging of your plays comes the test of your individuality," declared Miss Tree on the subject. "We are giving a December holidays play, for instance, in which, I think, quite a personal note will be struck. It will be a simple but lovely production, depending largely on the lighting. I would love to have a blank stage for most productions, relying entirely on the lighting and illusion for the effects. But if you have a piece requiring, say, food, have good food, if furniture, good furniture, if dresses, good dresses; all as good and real as can be."

"On the other hand, when you have, say, a castle or a garden, you want illusion. You want it thick, thick, thick. And as I said before, that is where your cleverness comes in. Rather than destroy this illusion in the smallest degree, I would take everything off the stage and rely upon color and lighting effects only."

"And what about the human element on your ideal stage?"

"I like 'stars,'" answered Miss Tree promptly. "My father did. And I want to have very young people also in the casts to give them a chance. I want the theater to get the reputation of good acting and as the school for it. Miss Iris Hoye will be in the first play of my tenancy, and curiously she began with my father—and Mr. Sydney Valentine will appear also."

"And your own next part?"
"When the Aldwych Theater opens I shall, of course, be at Wyndham's, acting in Sutro's comedy, 'The Choice,' which Mr. Gerald du Maurier is producing. He is splendid, and I feel that whatever is in me he will bring out. It is a wonderful experience, and when I realize what I might have learned at His Majesty's Theater by watching the work there, I am appalled. I was too spoilt when my father taught me, very young and heedless. My part is fine—a brim- ming-over young lady, capricious, but nice. And the people I am acting with—du Maurier, C. V. France, Leon Quartermain, Miss Compton—what a cast! you say."

HISTORICAL PLAY AT
THE IMPERIAL, TOKYO

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan—The Kabukiza, the leading theater of Tokyo in the native style of acting, is now presenting a bill lasting 10½ hours, consisting of four pieces: two historical dramas and two dance comedies with music.

Of special note is the play called "Ichinotani." It is based on an historical incident of the attack on the stronghold at Ichinotani. Kumagai-no-Jiro-Naozane was a leader of the Minamoto clan, which waged war against the Taira clan for a number of years more than seven centuries ago. Naozane has a son named Naoyei, who determined to win for himself a name in his first battle.

Before dawn the young Kumagai is at the castle gate of Ichinotani, the first to arrive. As he is reconnoitering, he hears the notes of a flute from within the castle and is deeply moved. He realizes that what his father used to say to him was true that the people of the Taira clan are humane. While thus meditating, Hirayama, a warrior of the Minamoto arrives on the scene and urges the young Kumagai to enter the castle gate and fight the enemy single-handed. There is no time to hesitate, for Hirayama is ready to jump at the honor of being the first in the fight. Kumagai approaches the gate and challenges at the top of his voice.

The youth is overwhelmed with the numbers of the enemy, and his father comes too late to save him from being mortally wounded. The enemy flees in all directions. Atsumori, son of the head of the Taira clan, becomes separated from the others, and finds his own path to the sea, intending to swim off to a ship of his father's fleet. Kumagai's father follows the youth to the shore and beckons him back with his war fan, crying, "Ya, Ya, I take you for a Taira general. I am Kumagai-no-Jiro-Naozane of Musashi Province. Come back and fight!"

The youth returns and the pair fight on horseback, afterward throwing away their swords, and dismounting, continue the combat in hand-to-hand struggle. The elder man proves the stronger, yet is so moved to admiration of Atsumori's bravery that he promises to fulfill any request he may make. Atsumori asks that he be carried back to his father and mother with an account of how he conducted himself in battle. The elder Kumagai carries out his promise, even at the risk of being thought a traitor, ingeniously making use of his son's resemblance to Atsumori to carry out his vow.

This is an incident that has been represented many times on the Japanese stage. The scene in which Kumagai beckons back Atsumori from the sea with his war fan is a test of actors on the Japanese stage that may be likened to the scene in "Macbeth" on the English-speaking stage where Macbeth challenges Macduff to combat.

Kumagai - no - Jiro - Naozane was strongly played by Kichiyemon, and his wife, Sagami, by Kikujiro. The rôle of Minamoto-no-Yoshitsune was taken by Utayemon, perhaps the best contemporary Japanese actor of woman's rôles.

The reopened theaters of Chicago are offering two new plays this week: "Seven Miles to Arden" at the Olympic and "The Acquittal" at Cohan's Grand Opera House. Plays that have resumed their Chicago engagements include "Cappy Ricks" at the Cort Theater, and "Three Wise Fools" at Powers' Theater. "On the Hiring Line" continues at the Blackstone.

THE COUNTRY IN
THE THEATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—This is the time when many town workers take their holiday, and the Continent being yet for a while closed, or not easily accessible—must perforce take it at home. The sea calls them, or the country; and they go. Those whom duty retains find their leisure thoughts wandering to shady lanes; and they "babble of green fields."

Being lately a town dweller, by circumstance rather than by choice, I decided, on a glorious late summer evening, to obtain vicariously, if I might, a glimpse of country life, and a breath of country air, by a visit to a theater!

A Journey at Home

But to what theater? Running my eye down the list of attractions in a daily paper, there was nothing from my point of view alluring, nothing with the rustle of leaves about it nor the pleasant murmur of waters. "The Chinese Puzzle," "The Lost Leader," good of their kind, were not what I sought. Over "St. George and the Dragons" I did, indeed, linger for a moment—since Mr. Philpotts knows his Devon and his Dartmoor better than any man—until I remembered how a critic had hinted that if this were Devon, and such her people, henceforth it would be the Yorkshire moors for him. So I abandoned the idea of going to the theater, and set to musing about it instead.

Thus looking backward it struck me as curious to note how seldom in my own experience, any dramatic author had been able to take me into the country, to place me mentally from the stage, in close touch and sympathy with country life, in the same way, or to anything like the same degree, that Hardy, for example, has done for thousands, in "Under the Greenwood Tree," and many other of his Wessex novels.

Why is this? Even when full allowance has been made for the fact that stage scenery, however realistic, is but a poor substitute for the settings of lyrical description among which Hardy makes his men and women move, is there any sufficient reason for the general failure of the dramatist, if he has failed, to create for us the atmosphere of rusticity, and the beauty of a life lived close to nature and "far from the madding crowd?"

I know of none; and yet it seems to me—unless mine be an uncommon experience—that the fact is so, for I can count on the fingers of one hand the occasions upon which any kindly playwright has wrought that pleasant delusion within me; nor were those occasions very recent, nor the plays themselves of rare merit. Indeed, so remote was the time, and so facile the spell, that I find myself doubting whether, today, the same play would produce in me at all the same sensation, and whether, after all, my delight was not largely due to the easy sentimentality of an immature thought.

Barrie Did It

You, who ever you may be, may perhaps be of the same opinion, or you may not, when I tell you that my first entrancing memory of country life upon the stage was that of a venerable professor—Mr. E. S. Willard—playing hide-and-seek with his beloved around the hayricks, at I know not what theater, in Sir James M. Barrie's well-known love story. The second time was when "the scent of the new-mown hay"—to borrow Clement Scott's sentimental description—came to me across the footlights, on the other side of which Miss Kate Rorke was delighting us as the Squire in Sir A. Pinero's drama. Immaturity again! If you will; and yet even though I might find the Squire out of date today—as, indeed, country squires in the old sense are everywhere said to be—I enjoyed that lady thoroughly then.

But what have the greater playwrights to tell us upon the topic? Do Shakespeare and Ibsen, for example, treat much of country folk? Do such as these hold you long with yokels among the hayricks? Not they! Shakespeare, as dramatist, concerned himself often with the rural world, but little with its ordinary inhabitants. He preferred courts to cottages, and the fierce light which beats upon a throne to that which dapples the meadow with flowers.

Pastoral Shakespeare

When he takes us into the woods of Arden or of Bohemia, he must needs people them for his occasions with princes and princesses of the blood, with exiled dukes, with young lords and ladies of the court, with kings and queens even—though sometimes of a fairy kind, ruling over a fairy kingdom—and he brings his rustics on to the stage to little other purpose than that he may draw from us a laugh at their expense, and so having done with them, throw to us—contemptuously almost, in the first instance, thinks Shaw—the titles "As You Like It," or "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

In two plays only, as it seems to me, does Shakespeare lead us at all intimately into the rural atmosphere—in "As You Like It," of course, and in those exquisite scenes of "A Winter's Tale," where Florizel and Perdita wander, hand in hand, about the sylvan glades of Bohemia, watching the daffodils that come before the swallow dare to "take the winds of March with beauty," and joining, as the springtime opens, in the May Day revels of the village, and the songs of Mopsa and the other maids. Yet are Florizel and Perdita, about whom the interest and the poetry gather, no shepherd lad and lass, simple enough for light-fingered, quick-witted Autoly-

cus to practice upon. They are a king and queen to be!

As for Ibsen. He, too, in general, neglects the country lanes. Only once or twice so far as I know in all his mature work did feeling for nature grip him strongly. When, having looked long westward from the Danish coast, the beauty of the blue waters and their mystery set him to work upon one of the most sympathetic of all his characters, Ellida, "The Lady From the Sea." Of that airy, salt-water savor, and boundless "freedom of the seas," something also gleams very beautifully, as a shaft of whitest light, through the thick darkness of "The Wild Duck."

Nevertheless, when all is said, 'tis certain that the two master playwrights, on the whole, concerned themselves little with the people of wood and meadow, and still less with the people of the wave. Their world—the one in the palace, the other content often with the parish—was rather in the thoughts of men, which, independent of place or of time, will be ever the true dramatist's home.

"ON THE HIRING LINE"
PRODUCED IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

"On the Hiring Line," a satirical comedy by Harvey J. O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, produced at the Blackstone Theater, Chicago, Aug. 30, 1919. The cast:
Sherman Fessenden McKay Morris
Dorothy, his daughter Barbara Eard
Steve Mack Baker Moore
Mrs. Sherman Fessenden Mrs. Sherman Fessenden

Ronnie Oliver Laura Hope Crews
Mrs. Billy Capron Guy DeMery
Ritchie, a detective Sidney Toler
Mrs. Ritchie Josephine Hall
Billy Capron Frank Wilcox

CHICAGO, Illinois—"On the Hiring Line" is a well-planned, brightly written and diverting piece, much benefited by the possession of two characters new in design and treatment. Its satire is directed, primarily, at the servant problem and, secondarily, at marital infidelity arising from trifling causes. The Fessendens occupy a spacious country home in New Jersey. He is a successful manufacturer; she, his second wife and the stepmother of his 19-year-old daughter, formerly was a popular actress. Matrimony had followed her repeated declaration that she aspired only to preside over a cozy home in the country.

Her well-to-do husband attempts to gratify her craving for the rustic life, but it soon bores her and she ventures upon intrigue to bring about removal to the city. The servant problem is her weapon. She drives away her cooks and butlers as quickly as her husband can engage them, and at last, forced to do his own housework with the aid of his daughter, and to wait hand and foot upon his indolent wife, he conceives the idea of engaging as servants a pair of detectives whom no one but himself can discharge.

The detectives arrive—the man a competent sleuth; the woman, his wife, new to prying employment but eager "for a career," an amusingly independent seeker of evidence. They do not know why they have been retained, so they perform their household duties with a will and pursue every suggestion of a clue to wrongdoing. Their suspicion falls upon an impecunious actor sponging on the Fessendens and upon a United States senator's son serving incognito as a neighbor's chauffeur. Mrs. Fessenden permits the actor to copy one of her husband's old love letters for use in a sketch, the detectives stealthily gain possession of the copy, and the husband, failing to recognize his own amatory composition, makes the attempt to rid himself of the actor. Thus his effort to relieve the servant problem by trickery proves a boomerang, for he gets nothing but trouble for his pains. To add to his confusion and deepen his humiliation, he joins the detective in detaining under arrest a senator's innocent son. Finding only failure in his secret attempt to solve the servant problem he acquiesces in his wife's desire to return to the city.

This play, clear in its narrative, abounding with humorous characters, written with grace and distinction, now and again takes a farcical turn, but on the whole deserves to be called a comedy. It observes with considerable care the proprieties, which so often of late seasons have been violated by native plays of light texture. Laura Hope Crews, a resourceful comedienne, finds in the idle wife who cunningly contrives her husband's discomfort, a character admirably suited to her temperament and her method, and the soft Mr. Fessenden is endowed with lifelike trait and action by McKay Morris. A strong appeal for favor is made by the playing of Sidney Toler and Josephine Hall, who give to the detectives definite notes of novelty, each going wide of tradition in impersonating these unique and amusing figures.

TOWARD A FOLK DRAMA

In these times of democratic striving there is everywhere an awakening of the folk consciousness, yearning for fresh expression. This new spirit of neighborliness, of cooperative communal action, should be cherished and directed in the arts of peace as in the time of war, in a living patriotism, in a new republic of active literature. As did the Greeks and our far-seeing Elizabethan forbears, so should we, the people of this new day, find a fresh interpretation of our awakened folk consciousness in new dramatic forms adequate to express the ideals of our new democracy, of our rebirth of Liberty, of our larger conception of the kingdom of humanity. Then, again, in good time, from the creative joy of man will flower forth a new beauty, a new song of the folk, a new drama of the people.—Prof. Frederick Koch of the Carolina Playmakers.

THE HOME FORUM

Afar in the Desert

Afar in the desert I love to ride,
With the silent Bush-boy alone by my side.
Away—away from the dwellings of men,
By the wild deer's haunt, by the buffalo's glen;
My valleys remote where the oribi plays,
Where thegnu, the gazelle, and the hart-beest graze,
And the kudu and eland unhunted recline
By the skirts of gray forest o'erhung with wild vine;
Where the elephant browses at peace in his wood,
And the river-horse gambols unscared in the flood,
And the mighty rhinoceros wallows at will
In the fen where the wild ass is drinking his fill.

Afar in the desert I love to ride,
With the silent Bush-boy alone by my side.
Over the brown karroo, where the bleating cry
Of the springbok's fawn sounds plaintively;
And the timorous quagga's shrill whistling neigh
Is heard by the fountain at twilight gray;
Where the zebra wantonly tosses his mane,
With wild roof scouring the desolate plain;
And the fleet-footed ostrich over the waste
Speeds like a horseman who travels in haste,
Hiding away to the home of her rest,
Where she and her mate have scooped their nest,
Far hid from the pitiless plunderer's view
In the pathless depths of the parched karroo.

Afar in the desert I love to ride,
With the silent Bush-boy alone by my side.
Away—away—in the wildness vast
Where the white man's foot hath never passed,
And the quivered Coranna or Bechuan
Nath rarely crossed with his roving clan;
And here, while the night-winds round me sigh,
And the stars burn bright in the mid-night sky,
As I sit apart by the desert stone,
Like Elijah at Horeb's cave, alone,
A still small voice comes through the wild
Like a father, consoling his fretful child,
Which banishes bitterness, wrath, and fear,
Saying—Man is distant, but God is near!

—Thomas Pringle.

Limitation Unreal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
IT WOULD seem astonishing that mortal mind should remain essentially so unchanged through the ages, were it not for the knowledge that there is but one belief of mortal or material mind, that is, the sum of the counterfeit of God. The first recorded error of material sense was the lie that knowledge of good could be limited by imposing upon it a supplemental knowledge of evil, so that knowledge should be forever divided between good and evil. The great difficulty of mankind thus came to be its persistent belief in the original illusion of limitation; so, when the Psalmist related the mistakes of the children of Israel, he was just as accurately describing the error of mortal mind in any age. "They spake against God," it is written, "they said, Can God furnish a table in the wilderness?" They "limited the Holy One of Israel."

In reality, there is no limitation. Ages of belief that good is limited by the existence of a secondary power, called evil, cannot constitute the belief a fact. To human sense, to be sure, existence appears to be bounded in every direction; but those limitations are the result of ignorance of God, and they are therefore utterly unreal. It is inconceivable that omnipotence and omniscience could possess the opposite quality of limitation, or that what expresses infinity could acquire boundaries from a source external to infinity. The source of all being, the infinite creative Principle, cannot contain an element of finiteness; therefore every material limit in the entire human history has sprung out of the conception of God as person rather than Principle, and of the consequent attempt to personalize good and evil in every avenue of thought. "The Infinite," Mrs. Eddy writes, in her sermon, "Christian Healing" (p. 4), "can neither go forth from, return to, nor remain for a moment within limits. We must give freer breath to thought before calculating the results of an infinite Principle—the effects of infinite Love, the compass of infinite Life, the power of infinite Truth. Clothing Deity with personality, we limit the action of God to the finite senses."

Since limitations belong to human and not to spiritual sense, it is sufficiently clear that mortal beliefs of limitation can be laid aside for untrammelled spiritual freedom and abundance only as the carnal mind, out of which limitations arise, itself yields to the Mind of the Christ in which there is no limitation. If a man, that is to say, is suffering from a limited sense of health, of happiness, or of means, real liberation has not come to him, if, perchance, through some material method, he acquires more of physical health, sensuous enjoyment, or abundance of money. The carnal mind expresses itself in material conditions and things because it can conceive of entity only in terms of materiality; and, as carnal mind is the origin of limitation, the more successfully a mortal surrounds himself with matter and abandons himself to sensuous environment, the more nearly he approaches the essence of limitation. The carnal mind must be repudiated; a man must begin to turn away from materiality, he must put off the fleshly mind and express the spiritual nature which constitutes the real man and emanates from divine Principle. In this way the true sense of abundance in every direction of thought may be uniformly and scientifically demonstrated as an eternal, present fact; for, as Mrs. Eddy explains on page 73 of her "Retrospection and Introspection," "Limitations are put off in proportion as the fleshly nature disappears and man is found in the reflection of Spirit."

It was through his realization of the Mind which is God, that Jesus the Christ gained access to the limitless resources of Principle. At the outset of his career he differentiated with finality between good and evil, recognizing the one as actual and eternal and the other as unreal. He saw that good is divine Principle to be demonstrated, and that evil is to be seen as nothingness and eliminated. When, therefore, a certain ruler addressed him as "Good Master," his prompt response adhered to the supremacy and oneness of Principle. "Why callest thou me good?" he asked, "none is good, save one, that is, God." From this comprehension of the spiritual nature and infinitude of good, he understood that a man should be able at all times, according to his fidelity to divine Principle, to demonstrate the substance and reality of good and to remove the illusion of limitation.

Jesus exemplified his understanding that divine Mind is not restricted by mortal belief of place or separation, when, with a word, just where he was, he healed the absent son of the nobleman, and, on another day, the servant of the centurion. He proved, too, when he was surrounded by the infuriated populace that would destroy him, that spiritual protection cannot be limited by anger or hate, and, "passing through the midst of them went his way." On the two occasions when he fed the multitude with bread, and when, at Cana, he supplied the wedding guests with wine, he illustrated the unlimited resources of Mind. Unfettered by any belief of material substance, he walked upon the sea; distance and time were unreal mortal concepts, and, unhindered by either, he conveyed the boat immediately across the lake; tribute money was had, when it was needed, without the usual finite methods; and in all of his daily tasks and associations, he demonstrated spiritual man's

limitless capacity for right and fruitful activity.

In all of this record there is nothing miraculous, in the sense of contravention of law or a performance of the impossible. There is to be found in it only a demonstration of the basic truth that God, or good, is divine Principle, and that man, as God's idea, is not subjected to finite conditions. Humanity's limitations are therefore wholly due to a false concept of God and man. Exactly, then, as this false concept is exchanged for the true understanding of divine Principle, a man lays aside his false selfhood, and comes into his spiritual heritage of freedom and abundance. It was to the unlimited power of spiritual understanding that Mrs. Eddy referred, when she said to one of her classes, "You are going out to demonstrate a living faith, a true sense of the infinite good, a sense that does not limit God, but brings to human view an enlarged sense of Deity. Remember, it is personality, and the sense of personality in God or in man, that limits man." (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 282.)

Hudson Explores the Great River

The days now were fair and warm, and Hudson, looking around him when the autumn sun had swept away the haze from the face of the water, declared it as fair a land as could be trodden by the foot of man. He left Manhattan Island behind, passed the site of Yonkers, and was carried by a southeasterly wind beyond the Highlands till he reached what is now West Point. In this region of the Catskills the Dutch found the natives friendly, and, having apparently recovered from their first suspicious attitude, the explorers began to open barter and exchange with such as wished to come aboard. On at least one occasion Hudson went ashore. The early Dutch writer, De Laet, who used Hudson's last journal, quotes at length Hudson's description of this landing, and the quotation, if genuine, is probably the longest description of his travels that we have from the pen of the great navigator. He says that he sailed to the shore in one of their canoes, with an old man who was chief of a tribe. There he found a house of oak bark, circular in shape, apparently well built, and with an arched roof.

So the Half Moon drifted along "the River of the Steel Hills," through the golden autumnal weather, now under frowning cliffs, now skirting low sloping shores and fertile valleys, till at length the shoaling water warned Hudson that he could not penetrate much farther. He knew now that he had failed to find the northwest passage to Cathay which had been the object of his expedition; but he had explored one of the world's noblest rivers from its mouth to the head of its navigable waters.

It is a matter of regret to all students that so little is known of this great adventurer. Sober history tells us that no authentic portrait of him is extant; but I like to figure him to myself as drawn by that mythical chronicler, Diedrich Knickerbocker, who was always ready to help out fact with fiction and both with humor. He pictures Henry Hudson as "a short, brawny old gentleman with a double chin, a mastiff mouth and a broad copper nose. . . . He wore a true Andrea Ferrara, tucked in a leathern belt, and a commodore's cocked hat on one side of his head. He was remarkable for always jerking up his breeches when he gave his orders and his voice sounded not unlike the brattling of a tin trumpet, owing to the number of hard northwesterns which he had swallowed in the course of his sea-faring."

The ship had now reached the northernmost bounds of her exploration and anchored at a point not exactly determined but, not far below Albany. Hudson sent an exploring boat a little farther, and on its return he put the helm of the Half Moon about and headed the red lion with the golden mane southward. — Maud Wilder Goodwin, in the *Chronicles of America Series*.

The Early Career of Frans Hals

Where are the prentice pictures, the beginner's works; the careful, hopeful immaturities, the canvases touched with the signs of dawning strength, such as have marked the growing careers of all other great painters, and assuredly must have marked also the career of this great one, Frans Hals of Haarlem? There is only one answer to be given: "Who knows?"

The question we have to ask ourselves is, under what influences would a boy, whose natural trend was toward art, be likely to have come in Antwerp of that day? Who were the artists of the past whose work he would have been likely to see and to be inspired by? Who were the teachers, the working artists, the fellow-students with whom he may have been brought in contact? Whether Frans Hals seriously adopted the profession of a painter early or late, it is absolutely certain that he must have been from the first keenly attracted toward art and artists; and the spell must have been cast over him in his boyish days at Antwerp. Let us try to put ourselves back into the position of a boy, with keen art sympathies, living in Antwerp from, roughly speaking, 1580 to 1600.

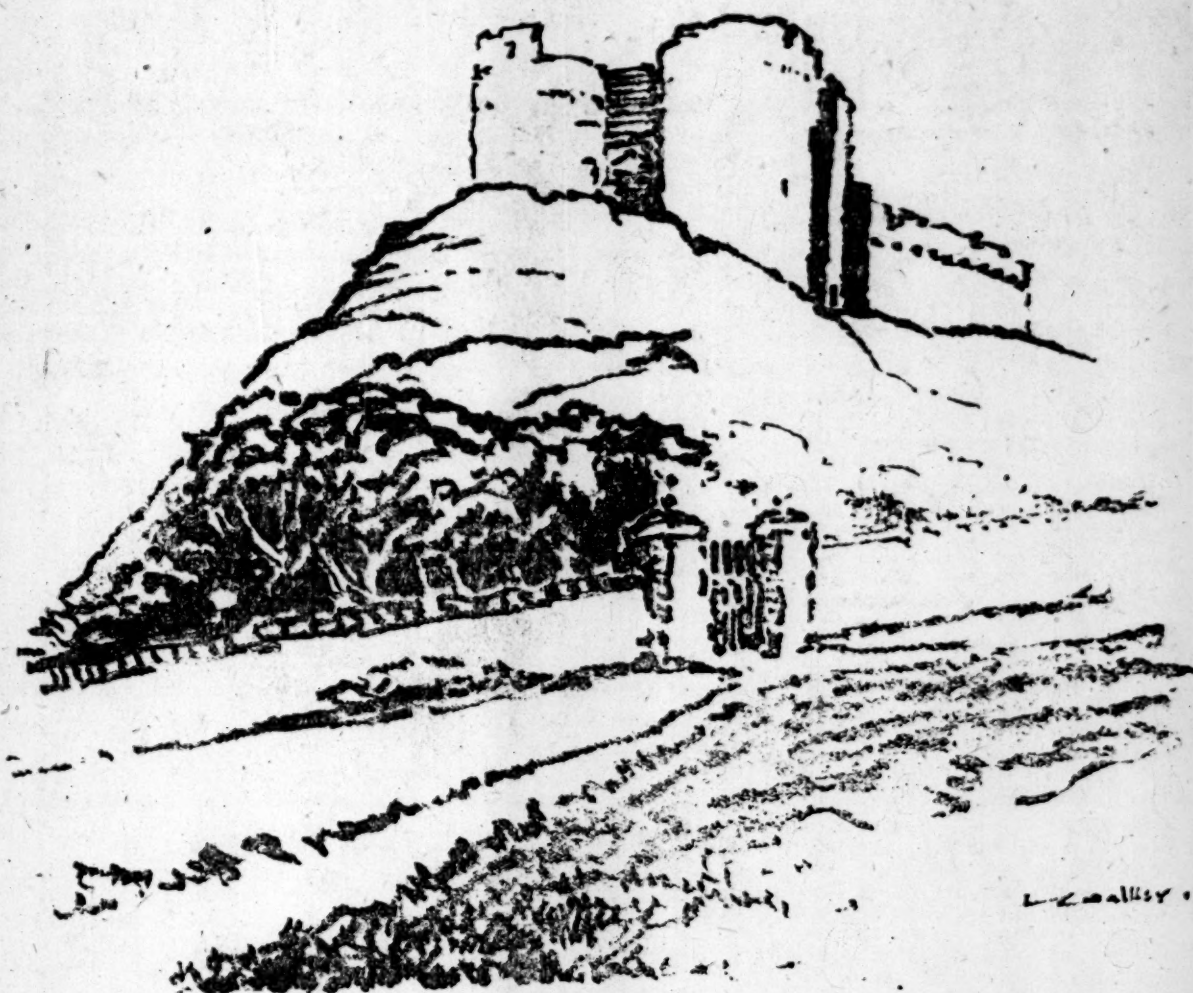
Who were the teachers in Antwerp at this time from whom Hals may have received the first initiation into his art? We know the names of the three men under whom Peter Paul Rubens worked. Of the first of these, Tobie Verhaeght, we practically know so little that we need merely pause at his name. Neither is it probable that Otto Venius, the courtly, traveled, Italianized master with whom Rubens

worked in the last few years of his studentship, had any share at all in the shaping of Frans Hals. But at the name of Adam Van Noort, under whom Rubens worked for several years from about 1599, we find ourselves arrested.

Adam Van Noort had a better reputation as a teacher than as a man, though it is fair to say that the brush of gossip has spread the darker colors far beyond their original edge. But there is an agreement in the main fact

It Crowns a Huge Rock

Criccieth Castle looks across Cardigan Bay to that other stronghold of Harlech. Unlike Harlech, however, little more than a ruined shell remains. It crowns a huge rock falling steeply away to the sea, hundreds of feet below. Its grass-grown courts and the whole breezy castle-crowned height are



Criccieth Castle, Wales

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

that he was a man of rough, strong, coarse-grained nature, a man of the people who seems to have cultivated the less estimable traits of the people. He is described to have revolted Rubens by his coarseness and rudeness, until the latter sought, under Otto Venius, a more congenial atmosphere. But there is an agreement that no better teacher than Adam Van Noort was to be found. At any rate, Rubens put up with him for four years, though there is no particular reason to doubt that he did in the end leave him for the cause assigned.

But it is easy to understand that what would have revolted the delicately nurtured, fastidious Flemish page, just free from the courtly decencies of a great house, might have had little effect upon the rougher nature of the other boy.

Van Noort was indeed a great influence in the art of the day. Besides the four years spent by Rubens in his studio, a reputation in itself, we find that Van Noort had under him at different times the painter Jordaens, Sebastian Vranckx, and Van Balen. Through the latter he became the grandfather in art of Van Dyke and Snyders. Adam Van Noort's standpoint as an artist was as downright and determined, as bluff and direct, as national and uncompromising, as his speech and manners and tastes were said to be. He was a sturdy opponent of the Italianizing tide which was threatening to soften away out of Flemish art all that was distinctly individual in it. He had never been one of those who joined the colony in Rome, and who had come back neither Flemish nor Italian. He had stuck to Antwerp all his days. . . . He had sought his models in his native town, we are told, and painted the men of his choice after the sight of his eyes.

Fromentin, in "Les Maitres d'Autrefois," speaks of a work that he had seen by Adam Van Noort as a very characteristic picture, and describes qualities in it which are very suggestive when we think of them in possible connection with Frans Hals. He speaks of Van Noort as a painter who loved forcible accents, showy colors, strong high lights on somewhat powerful tones. He had a fashion of striking the canvas and placing on it a tone rather than a form. He spared no high light where it could be obtained on forehead, temples, enamel of the eyes, edge of the eyelids. . . .

Now one is at once struck by the points of resemblance between the recorded traits of the teacher Van Noort and the known traits of his probable pupil, Frans Hals. The art of the men, and the whole characteristics of that art, seem to run strikingly on the same lines. There is in Hals the same wholly individual aim in art, the same championing of a national style and subject, the same scorn—at times almost a brutal scorn—of all foreign refinements and softening. And if Hals worked in any studio at all in Antwerp, and surely he must have, then I submit that there is no name which carries with it so much likelihood as that of Adam Van Noort. — Gerald S. Davies, in "Frans Hals."

Books

One cannot celebrate books sufficiently. After saying his best, still something better remains to be spoken in their praise. As with friends, one finds new beauties with every meeting, and would abide always in the presence of those choice companions. As with friends, he may dispense with a wide acquaintance. Few and choice.—A. Bronson Alcott.

a playground for the dwellers in Criccieth and the town's summer guests. A quiet relic of the days when the castle was the chief center of protection, and when life stirred busily within and around, it now stands apart, a silent medieval watcher of times and manners to it strange and unknown.

"Let the Forest Judge"

"You have said, but whether wisely or no, let the forest judge."—"As You Like It." Touchstone's test of the soundness of human wisdom was a severe one. Many of the opinions and judgments that seem credible and pertinent enough among men in the stir and cheat of common talk, take on quite another complexion when remembered on the mountain, or in the shade of a domed elm beside the river. That smart sneer at our neighbor develops a point at the other end, and wounds the speaker's conscience. That deprecating excuse for our impractical friend does not appear so superiorly charitable as it did. Our truckling with convention, our indulgence in cant, our apology for enthusiasm, our shame of finest feeling—these fall away, and we know how ungenious we are. . . . "Let the forest judge."

Touchstone is a favorite among Shakespeare's wonderful fools. He is not a wild thing held captive, like a bird beating against its bars, as Lear's companion is. He is a snug, comfortable fellow, who has tasted living with various relish, and knows the weak points in humanity, so that he could let fly his bird-bolt with savage execution, if that were his humor. But he is kindly, and has that gentle notion of wit which Horace Mann is said to have expressed in the golden rule—"No fun unless there is fun on both sides." Touchstone's vanity is to have lived at court, among people of culture. . . . He does not confess that he was himself country-bred, but there is no manner of doubt that he was. He has known all of the serious Corin's way of living before; he is full of rustic comparisons, and speaks with warrant concerning the criticism of the forest.—Charles Goodrich Whiting.

A Message From the North Pole

In the meantime, we came to an anchor under a little island in the latitude of 23 degrees, 28 minutes, being just under the northern tropic, and about twenty leagues from the island. Here we lay thirteen days, and began to be very uneasy for my friend William (the Quaker), for they had promised to be back again in four days, which they might very easily have done. However, at the end of thirteen days, we saw three sail coming directly to us, which a little surprised us all at first, not knowing what might be the case; and we began to put ourselves in a posture of defense; but as they came nearer us, we were soon satisfied, for the first vessel was that which William went in, who carried a flag of truce; and in a few hours they all came to an anchor, and William came on board us with a little boat, with the Chinese merchant in his company, and two other merchants, who seemed to be a kind of brokers for the rest.

Here he gave us an account how civilly he had been used; how they had treated him with all imaginable frankness and openness; that they had not only given him the full value of his spices and other goods which he

carried, in gold, by good weight, but had loaded the vessel again with such goods as he knew we were willing to trade for; and that afterward they had resolved to bring the great ship out of the harbor, to lie where we were, that so we might make what bargain we thought fit; only William said he had promised, in our name, that we should use no violence with them, nor detain any of the vessels after we had done trading with them. I told

The Sequoia

The Big Tree (sequoia gigantea) is nature's forest masterpiece, and, so far as I know, the greatest of living things. It belongs to an ancient stock, as its remains in old rocks show, and has a strange air of other days about it, a thoroughbred look inherited from the long ago—the auld lang syne of trees.

Who of all the dwellers of the plains and prairies and fertile home forests of round-headed oak and maple, hickory and elm, ever dreamed that earth could bear such growths—trees that the familiar pines and firs seem to know nothing about, lonely, silent, serene, and so old that thousands of them still living had already counted their years by tens of centuries when Columbus set sail from Spain, and were in the vigor of youth or middle age when the star led the Chaldean sages to the infant Saviour's cradle?

No description can give any adequate idea of their singular majesty much less of their beauty. Excepting the sugar pine, most of their neighbors with pointed tops seem to be forever shouting Excelsior, while the Big Tree, though soaring above them all, seems satisfied, its rounded head, poised lightly as a cloud, giving no impression of trying to go higher. Only in youth does it show like other conifers a heavenward yearning, keenly aspiring with a long, quick-growing top. Indeed, the whole tree for the first century or two, or until a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet high, is arrow-head in form, and compared with the solemn rigidity of age, is as sensitive to the wind as a squirrel tail. The lower branches are gradually dropped as it grows older, and the upper ones thinned out until comparatively few are left. These, however, are developed to great size, divide again and again, and terminate in bossy rounded masses of leafy branchlets, while the head becomes dove-shaped. Then poised in fullness of strength and beauty, stern and solemn in mien, it glows with eager, enthusiastic life, quivering to the tip of every leaf and branch and far-reaching root, calm as a granite dome, the first to feel the touch of the rosy beams of the morning, the last to bid the sun good-night.—John Muir.

Autumn

Shy whortleberries, dark and blue.
Hide in lone marshes wet and green;
Wild clematis and roses, too,
Blow on the hillside just between.
In all the wayside's dust, and there
Amidst harsh grass and in wan fields,
The goldenrod, with wealth to spare,
The treasured ore of summer yields.
—Frank W. Gunsaulus.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Future of the Theater

IF IT were possible to feel that the actors' victory in the recent strike would in any way raise the artistic level of the stage, it would certainly give to the well-wishers of the theater a greater satisfaction than it has. Unfortunately the things for which the actor fought were without the province of his art. He was contending not for the right to play Hamlet or Tartuffe, but to live in moderate comfort. One day he may strike again to obtain some part in the direction of the theater. If such a day should ever come, it is to be hoped that he will remember that Shakespeare and Garrick made the stage a financial success because they first made it an intellectual one.

The theater like everything else is going through a crisis. A new audience has sprung up with the rapidity of a crop of mushrooms. This audience has neither the education nor the graces of the old, though it must be remembered that the old audiences were not entirely composed of Lambs and Hazlitts. The new audience prefers its intellectual banquets to be of the nature that would have been provided by Agoracritus rather than by Lucullus. It prefers black-puddings, that is to say, to melons in the snow or strawberries from the Apennines. But this will not be always so. The palate of Agoracritus grew to be what it was on a necessity of black-puddings. Remove the necessity, and there is born a potential Lucullus. All of which merely means that a tremendous responsibility has been suddenly placed upon the producer. An audience which a little while ago was content with the clown or the swallower of swords, or with the inanities or worse of the café chantant, crowds today into his stalls, and naturally cannot away with Hamlet or Alceste at a gulp. There is, of course, always the theater of the few, where Hamlet and Alceste are sure of a welcome. But the theater of the many remains still to be provided for. And there is the problem of M. le Directeur.

Is it, however, such a problem after all as the grand lamas of the weekly press are wont to insist? Does not success really lie, just as is usual, in being faithful over a few things? Of course, if you are out simply to make money, you will fetch in the clown and the sword swallower from the circus tent, and array them in the garb of Fifth Avenue or Piccadilly, and call them comedians, or reclothe Pierrette in all that is most outré at Longchamps, and rechristen her an artiste de l'opéra. And yet there is no excuse for this. Mr. Arthur Ransome visiting the Moscow theater, in the consulate of Lenine, found that the white shirt fronts and the jewels had given place to woolen jerseys and blouses, but that there was no lowering of the artistic standard. Yet an audience which, as he says, had once scraped kopecks to get next to the ceiling, was sitting in the stalls, keenly alert both to the music and the book of the opera: it was "Samson and Delilah."

Mr. Ransome gives the names of the plays produced during one of the weeks of revolution which he spent in Moscow. A remarkable list when it is remembered that it was midwinter, and that there was no fuel wherewith to warm the theater, whilst the audience was largely proletariat. There was Shakespeare and Molière, Maeterlinck and Ibsen, Rubinstein and Saint-Saëns, to say nothing of three plays from Charles Dickens—"The Cricket on the Hearth," "A Christmas Carol," and "Little Dorrit." Here, then, is hope for those who declare that they would rather produce Shakespeare than the Revue, grand opera than the silliest of musical comedy, in London; and here is a Daniel come to judgment, in support of Mr. George Arliss' campaign for the inauguration of a theater of all the talents, not meaning in any sense an all-star cast, in New York. Therefore, perhaps, the grand lamas will cease from condoling with Mr. Arliss, and instead set to work to help and to encourage him in his great undertaking: success is gained by expecting it, not by discounting it. And, in the same way, perhaps the producers will turn their eyes in the direction of Moscow, and endeavor to lift the Revue to Shakespeare, instead of sinking Shakespeare to the Revue.

The fact is that the English-speaking peoples are in the very temper for just such another literary revival as those which marked the eras which gave birth to Wycliff's Bible, which witnessed the triumph of the Elizabethans, and which saw the coming of the comedy of manners. Just as, in the decades before the great translation, the English mind was throwing off the restraints imposed upon it by a French court and a Latin monasticism, and beginning to fashion its own marvelous tongue, so today, in England, the unifying of the Nation is bringing the County Council School into competition with the centuries-long restriction of culture to the almost sacrosanct little circle of the Public School and the University. The names of the governors and scholars of the Nation are no longer written almost exclusively on this roll, and there are those who feel almost as concerned over the change as the monks when they realized that the Bible was no longer to be written only in Latin. The same change is being wrought, in a slightly different medium, in America and in Russia, in Paris and in Rome. Nevertheless it was a great social and spiritual awakening which gave England not only Wycliff's translation, but "Piers Plowman" and the "Canterbury Tales." For him who has eyes to see, the wheel is merely coming full circle once again. Scholarship, in the English-speaking world, is being extended, not depressed. The fermentation of the new wine may require new bottles before the mellowing process begins. But the future of the stage of the English-speaking world is assured.

The President on Tour

SOME years ago, writing of the reasons why the makers of the United States Constitution decided to provide for a President as a factor of the government of the country, the Hon. James Bryce summarized certain

very important considerations when he said that the President was intended to "represent the Nation as a whole" and that "the independence of his position, with nothing either to gain or to fear from Congress, would, it was hoped, set him free to think only of the welfare of the people." Further, this well-recognized authority set down this judgment, that "the people regard him as an indispensable check, not only upon the haste and heedlessness of their representatives, but upon their tendency to yield either to pressure from any section of their constituents, or to temptations of a private nature." In so far as these observations rightly expound the theory of the presidency, as undoubtedly they do, they show why it is that President Wilson, leaving Washington the other day for his speech-making tour of the central and western sections of the country, appears not so much in the attitude of the upholder of one side of a controversy as in that of a responsible representative appealing, as a matter of right and duty, to the judgment of those whom he directly represents. Even if there be in his action, therefore, any of that personal antagonism against the Senate, and wish for personal vindication, which certain interests have been ascribing to him, all such matter is swallowed up in the fact that by appealing to the people at this juncture he is doing exactly what the theory of his position as chief executive anticipates and provides for. A great issue is at stake; the Senate, representing the people on the basis of sections and districts, is inclined to take opposing views to his; and the President, representing the people as a whole by their direct choice, "goes to the country."

These considerations have doubtless served with the President to justify his reticence as to various matters and aspects of the peace treaty in dealing with the senators. That he has felt himself bound to go into details of the matter only with the people is a fair deduction from the first part of his speech at Columbus, Ohio. On the whole there will be a general feeling of relief that the time is now at hand for him to speak out. He has awaited the right moment with considerably more of patience than a great proportion of those who hear and attend his statements have been able to feel. Yet, after all, very likely the effect will be more satisfactory than if he had spoken earlier or parceled his views out to the senators while they have been adversely and critically setting forth their own feelings on the matter, point by point. He has given the Senate ample time; his opponents there can never claim that they have been unduly hastened in the marshaling of their arguments or in freeing themselves of any personal feelings or convictions which they may have been conscious of with respect either to the provisions of the treaty or to the method by which they were arrived at. So far as senatorial conviction has ranged itself against, or in modification of, the terms of the treaty, it has had its fair chance of appraisal; so far as the animus of criticism has been political, there has been time to appreciate it. With the atmosphere thus cleared or cleared, the President sets forth to expound the treaty as he sees it, and the country gives ample evidence of being ready and willing to hear.

Several considerations of interest suggest themselves in connection with this tour. One of the first is, how far the President will take the people into his confidence. That he will speak plainly is hardly to be doubted, yet whether he will confine himself to generalities or undertake to deal with details it is yet too early to say. That he is to speak in no fewer than thirty cities, with every speech to be reported and published all over the country, affords a tremendous opportunity for detailed consideration if he elects to take advantage of it. Another point of interest is the attitude of the people as discernible from their reception of his views. Guesses as to the general feeling on the matter have so far not shown much consistency, perhaps because general opinion heretofore has been, in fact, tentative rather than definite. The tour will give basis for a more conclusive estimate of public opinion than anything that has offered until now. Interest in these considerations is, of course, felt primarily by the people of the United States, but it is not confined to them. It is manifest in all other countries, more especially among the allied powers. Without overstatement it may be said that, as the President now speaks, the world listens.

Vaudeville

IT MAY well be imagined that Mr. Pecksniff would mournfully shake his head at the mere mention of the word vaudeville, and would probably indicate with a sigh of resignation that this institution might be a fitting resort for the redoubtable Chevy Slyme, Esquire, but not for such as he. Vaudeville, in fact, burdened with an unsavory history, has had to build a reputation in the face of the Pecksniffs, who judge a thing by its past failings, rather than by present virtues or the possibility of good qualities to come.

The record of this form of entertainment is remarkable. Had the proposal been made to a young lady of the Victorian era, that she arrange her ringlets, put on her crinoline, order her carriage and drive into town to attend a performance at the music hall, she would have evinced the keenest displeasure. Indeed, no place of amusement was at that time more disdained by people of discrimination; nor did any, by reason of its coarseness, better deserve the disdain.

By way of contrast, a performance was recently given in a London music hall by command of His Majesty King George V. It was attended by the élite of society and as many others as could afford to pay the price, and the proceeds were devoted to a charity. Society matrons and maids, in all their finery, drove up to the hall of varieties with as much enthusiasm and relish as if they were attending a first night at the Royal Opera. They responded heartily to the quips of the comedians, and enjoyed the tricks of the gymnasts and jugglers, and the efforts of other entertainers, without the slightest concern for their self-respect or social standing. The program presented, although specially selected for the occasion, was unquestionably representative of those ordinarily offered at the leading music halls of London and New York. Indeed there is scarcely any respect in which the music

hall of today remains the same as in the days of its disfavor. Then, the managers who controlled its obscure course had no knowledge of what its rightful functions might be. They groped about searching for an aim and an ideal, burrowing among the lower strata of society; scorning good taste, appealing always to the coarser side of their audience. That this groping is now ended, and that vaudeville has found its place with the help of just those refinements and ideals which it formerly so carefully avoided, may be fairly assumed by the very fact of the "command performance."

It was customary to suppose that the "intelligentsia" of theatergoers, those prepared to exercise their ideas during the performance, were exclusively allotted to the "legitimate" stage. The rest, the non-intelligentsia, those who have been described as "people who reckon they have done their share when they have put down their money to be amused," were considered the proper clientele of the music hall. Confronted with the problem of amusing this "non-intelligent" clientele, the managers assumed that they took no delight in things of beauty and real interest, and that they desired above all things something gaudy and glaring to look at, and something coarse to hear. So the managers provided accordingly. The decoration of the theater was unsightly, the stage settings crude and unattractive, while the performers vied with each other in the vulgarity of their performances.

Then ideals began to change. The old methods seemed to fail to arouse interest. A new method was tried. The legend "free from vulgarity" became an indispensable caption for the program of every self-respecting house. This frequently meant little more than good intentions, but even that was significant. The comedians began to purify their "gag," and new features and new types of performers made their appearances; the one-act play, the accomplished musician, and the classical dancer.

Once vaudeville set its course in the new direction, its growth became remarkable; new possibilities and new functions in society were thrown open to it, and a new class of manager came forward to take control. The gaudy decorations gave place to something artistic and reposeful; the stage settings received as much thought, skill, and financial outlay as those of the legitimate theater. The programs afforded a range of subjects unique in the sphere of amusement, providing for all tastes. Grand opera, comedy, farce, minstrelsy, concert, circus, and menagerie, all found a place in the vaudeville scheme, each presenting its neatly trimmed act with a high degree of excellence.

Through the medium of vaudeville, large numbers of talented people, for whom the field of the "legitimate" theater and concert hall do not seem to provide sufficient means of gaining an audience, reach the public under favorable conditions, whilst there are few of the leading artists of opera, theater, and ballet who have not, at some time or another, appeared before the vaudeville audience. The audience, too, is ready to "do its share" during the performance as well as at the box office, and as for the "vulgar" element for whom the vulgar programs were formerly provided, that also, if still present, is far more amused by the good things provided than ever it was with the "trash" of the "good old times."

Advertising the Fandango

PERHAPS no one knows exactly when the American Indians in the mid-western and far western sections of the United States adopted, perhaps at first under a somewhat different name, the fandango, a dance supposed to be of Spanish origin. The festival, for so it has come to be regarded, was and is a purely tribal rite, particularly of the Piutes, the Washoes, and the Shoshones of Utah and Nevada, and possibly of the Indians of other sections. It was, as distinguishable from some other tribal festivals, a peace dance, usually observed in honor of a former chief, and sometimes made the occasion for choosing and inaugurating a new chief. But though white paint, instead of red, adorned the braves, and no thought of predatory warfare was supposed to be entertained at such a time, it frequently happened that the white people gained their first information that an Indian holiday had been declared by a method of advertising in the use of which the Indian cared nothing for the printing press. He wrote his message upon the air, usually at nightfall, punctuating it, where periods were required, with rifle bullets, and with the weird tribal cry for exclamation points. Venturesome white persons who were sufficiently inquisitive might, if they chose, view the festivities from some neighboring hilltop or mountainside. The scene was picturesque enough, and grotesque enough, to be fascinating. By day, after the more solemn rites and the business of the occasion had been finished, horse races, foot races, and games were indulged in, all designed to test the skill and endurance of the men and animals taking part. Then followed the barbecue, the feast which continued throughout the greater part of the night, while the dancing and the music, inimitable in themselves, afforded amusement for all.

This is the picture of the Indian fandango supplied by the files of newspapers published in Nevada thirty or forty years ago. The Piutes, the Washoes, and the Shoshones are still there, and the fandango is still regarded as the great holiday of the several tribes. But the Indian of today is not the Indian of forty years ago. The war dance is forgotten, in so far as it is regarded as emphasizing his enmity to his white neighbors, and the fandango is, in fact, a festival of peace. When the Indian of the United States goes to war today, he goes with, not against, the white American. He buys Liberty bonds and war savings stamps, produces food for himself and for others, works at useful trades, learns the language and customs of his neighbors, goes to school and college, plays baseball and football, drives an automobile, and, when the time comes for the festival of the fandango, advertises it in the newspapers and assures "a good time to all who will come."

It would be interesting to know if the employment of this method, resorted to by the acting head tribesman of the Shoshone Indians in Nevada, is representative of what has come to be spoken of in the United States as

"pernicious competitive advertising," against which some so-called students of economic conditions are just now hurling their shafts of criticism. The Shoshone Indian, in adopting what to him may be a new and unique method of inviting his tribespeople and his white neighbors to his festival, has simply supplied additional evidence of the fact that he has adopted a civilization the advance of which his forbears long and stubbornly protested.

Notes and Comments

THERE turned up, the other day, in an auction room, a copy of "A discourse concerning the designated establishment of a new colony to the south of Carolina, in the most delightful country of the universe" which is all the more interesting just now because the United States is so sedulously trying to devise a plan to restrict immigration. The "discourse" was meant to invite immigrants; but even the "most delightful country of the universe," a phrase, by the way, that may well make the most enthusiastic writer of modern advertisements feel handicapped by his conservative disposition, failed to attract the desired immigration. The appeal was printed in London, in 1717, and outlined a colony that never came into practical being. For the grant of territory to the proprietors lapsed before their efforts could enroll the necessary number of colonists, although, as one of them said, "Nature has not blessed the world with any tract which can be preferable to it, that Paradise with all her Virgin Beauties may be modestly supposed at most but equal to its native excellencies."

Now and then one hears objection to the use of the word "American" to describe a citizen of the United States when America is geographically so much larger. The objection seems logical, but an American newspaper has comfortably disposed of it by examining the position the word has come to hold in the speech of the world. "To the European, the Asiatic, the African, the Australian," says this paper, "America and Americans mean the country and the people between Mexico and Canada and nothing else. 'Canadian,' 'Mexican,' 'Guatemalan,' and so on, are specifically used to designate the other inhabitants of North and Central America. And when an inhabitant of the southern continent is spoken of in general terms he is always called a 'South American,' specifically an Argentine, a Brazilian, a Peruvian, as the case may be." South America itself, adds the paper, admits this usage. The growth of relations with South America has undoubtedly set many persons in the United States wondering whether they ought not to call themselves North Americans.

NOT so very many years ago the announcement of the University of London that it had arranged a course of studies leading to the degree of Bachelor of Commerce would have run counter to a general belief, in business circles, that not thus can business men be made. Yet the idea now finds wide approval among representative men concerned with the foreign trade of Great Britain, and business men throughout the country are interested in this new college degree as something worth while and practical for the future of British commerce. A like change in the general attitude would probably be discoverable in the United States. One explanation may be that the development of modern business has found a practical use for knowledge that can be taught in colleges; and that a Bachelor of Commerce may reasonably be expected to know many things which he would otherwise have to acquire by experience.

FOR a livelong month Rome has been deprived of newspapers. Parliament is sitting; electoral reform is being discussed; the world without the Italian frontiers is not exactly bereft of incidents worth recording. All that is of no account. Rome has had to go without newspapers, and consequently without news, except what she tardily gets from provincial sheets. The reason is the usual one, a strike. The printers demanded higher pay, the newspaper owners refused. Both parties proved adamant. Rome did not insist on an immediate solution, and thus the incredible and impossible has happened. The Eternal City has achieved the distinction of being the first capital of a great country to stop publication of all her important papers for one whole month. What next?

AUTHORS and readers have just turned a bad corner in France. It really looked as if the publishers had resolved severely to discourage the buying of books. If this was not their aim, why should they have stamped on the covers of even the meaneast of publications the positively hair-raising price of 7 francs? Representations were of no avail. The Pharaohs of the book trade had hardened their hearts and there seemed no prospect of alleviation, when something happened. A proposal was received by the Société des Gens de Lettres for the consideration of a cooperative publishing and bookselling scheme. The idea was discussed in a good many centers, and then the publishers took fright. They promptly climbed down, the book fell to 4 francs 90, and authors and readers breathed again.

EXPERT knowledge of monkeys may not be particularly necessary to the average citizen, but to a man who knows them as thoroughly as does Professor Robert L. Garner, popular vagueness of knowledge is naturally a matter of amused comment. So, the other day, when the professor went to a motion picture show and saw a family of monkeys, displayed on the screen, he saw, as probably nobody else did, that the members of the "family" were of three different and distinct species; and when an inscription jocularly announced, "Here's the baby," his experienced eye made an even more amusing discovery. For the "baby" was not a monkey at all, but a marmoset, and at least three years older than any real monkey in his presumable "family." Pictorially the marmoset looked the part, to anybody who did not know the difference; and the deception, it may be argued, was trifling. But why teach falsehood, even about monkeys?